The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

At Swords' Points in Washington 79
Importance of the Gas Decision 81
C. P. Taft Not for the Senate 82
A Study of the Pittsburg Workers 83
The Response to Italy's Need 84
A Year of Beginnings 85

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Japan's Unfortunate Contempt for China . . . 87
The New Turkish Parliament 88
What Francis Joseph Has Done 89
The Kaleidoscopic Kaiser 90

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Predicting Geologic Upheavals 91
A New Industry 92
Celestial Range-Finding 93
Bread and Its Adulterations 93
A Motor on a New Principle 94
The Growth and Death of a World 95

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Lessons of the Earthquake 96
Trinity's Statement of Its Wealth 97
Church Desertions in Germany 97
A Two Weeks' Imitation of Christ 98

LETTERS AND ART:

Stars in Their Courses Vexing Mr. Hammerstein 99
The Old and New Stage Irishman 100
German Art for Americans 101
The Real Melodrama 102

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 103-108

MISCELLANEOUS 109-117

Laura Seelys
1211 Summit Av
1909

RURY COLLEGE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

New York and London

Vol. XXXVIII., No. 3. Whole No. 978 NEW YORK, JANUARY 16, 1909 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Average size, including frame, 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet

SUMMER MORNING ON THE RIVER

EVERY READER OF THE LITERARY DIGEST IS INVITED TO SHARE IN THIS BARGAIN

Most persons delight in beautiful paintings, and have in their mind some favorite space where one or more would be a source of inspiration and charm—where its beauty would shed a refining influence over the home, office or study. The great cost however, of really good paintings may have been a bar to this ambition. For a short time only the Fine Art Society brings the price within reach, and makes the terms so easy that all LITERARY DIGEST readers who act quickly may now begin the nucleus of a collection of Fine Oil Paintings.

FOR ONLY A FEW CENTS A DAY (paid monthly) you may start a collection of your own of genuine

ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS

Our first announcement that the Fine Art Society would distribute a number of fine Oil Paintings to readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST at a fraction above the extraordinary bargain price at which they were accumulated during the dull times, has been eagerly accepted by DIGEST readers, in response to which we have placed them in every State and Territory in the Union, and the numerous letters received expressing satisfaction and appreciation of our selection and surprise at the fine merits of the painting sent them, encourages us to fresh efforts to please, which bring us to this, our second announcement.

If You Appreciate Fine Paintings, This is Your Opportunity

Do not delay, cut off the coupon and post at once. We send the paintings framed complete, express paid on free approval. This method of disposing of good paintings is unique, and may never occur again. We pay express charges both ways, and there is no obligation whatever to keep them if they are not to your liking, no salesman to urge you to buy, and no chance for any deception. You examine them in your own home for five days, and decide the question of their merits between yourself and your friends.

DETAILS OF THE OFFER

You never know how a painting will look, or how you will like it, until you place it in your own home. We send you the paintings framed complete, you may **hang them in your home for five days,** and then decide if you wish to keep them, besides you will have time to judge of their genuiness and merits, and become assured of the extraordinary value of the paintings sent you. This plan is unique and all in your favor.

Simply tell us what style of subject suits your taste, we will make every effort to select according to your description. This is done by our expert employed for this purpose. The paintings framed complete as above, will then be forwarded to you by **express prepaid,** study them carefully for five days, try them in the different parts of the house, and then if you decide to keep them, send us $2.00 five days after they are received, and $2.00 each month thereafter for eleven months until the special price of only $24.00 (for each painting including frame) is paid, or if they are not satisfactory, return them to us express collect.

They average in size including frame, **2 feet, 6 inches by 2 feet. You are at no expense whatever if they are not to your satisfaction.**

SEND NO MONEY, simply cut off the coupon in the corner and mail to us at once. Remember every painting is an original, not copies, nor is any mechanical means employed. Each painting is an Artist's original, and painted in full, rich Oil colors on fine Artist's canvas, handsomely and genuinely framed in the style shown above.

Each Painting is Selected by Our Expert and Guaranteed Genuine. Then You Pass Your Opinion Before You Buy

THE SUBJECTS

The collection contains a great variety of charming subjects, too numerous to mention here, rich in coloring and design. In order to make your choice easy, we have classified them under four heads.

LANDSCAPES include paintings of Brooks, Lakes, or Mountain Scenery, Sunsets, Moonrise effects, etc.

WOODLANDS include scenes in and about the woods at the different seasons of the year.

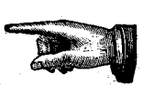
PASTORAL SUBJECTS include landscape scenes with cattle or sheep.

MARINES include scenes on Coast of Maine, Scenes in Holland and Venice, paintings with Boats at Sea, etc.

Describe the style of subject that you prefer in detail, or merely mention Landscapes, Woodlands, Pastorals or Marines.

As we take all the risk, we will make a great effort to send you paintings to your liking. Bear in mind every painting is an original, not a copy in the collection, and every painting has genuine art merits of an high order. We have hundreds of letters from pleased patrons, and we will please you too.

This coupon brings the paintings framed free on approval.



WHAT OTHERS SAY OF THEM

I am highly delighted with the painting. It arrived in fine condition.
Rev. D. H. Rutter, Daytona, Fla.

The painting "Sheep in Pasture" received. I am greatly pleased with it. How long will your offer last for more?
Mrs. Minnie L. Nash, Frederick, Md.

The two framed paintings arrived yesterday in good condition, and are more than satisfactory to me. Will need two more. Send a landscape and one Pastoral.
A. R. Howard, Sec'y & Treasurer,
Int. and Great Northern R.R. Co., Palestine, Texas.

The three paintings received in good order, and I am well pleased with them. Thanks for your careful selection.
Thomas A. Walsh, 426 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

I am in receipt of the Oil Painting "After the Storm," and am very much pleased with it. In fact it is so good that I am greatly surprised. Enclosed please find payment in full. Let me know what other pantings you have the same size.
Wm. Britt, Ph. G., Skagway, Alaska.

I am well pleased with the paintings you sent me, and want some more. Let me hear what you have, and oblige.
Respectfully,
L. I. Smith, De Funiak Springs, Fla.

The paintings you sent me are the admiration of every one that sees them. Would like to have the other two you wrote about.
Mr. Wm. A Rhea, Ass't Cashier,
Lawrence Co. Bank, Pierce City, Mo.

THE FRAMES

are appropriate and beautiful in design of deep Florentine pattern, gilt and gold leaf burnish as shown in the cut above, with ebony finished shadow-box, fit to adorn the finest works of art, and the most refined surroundings.

This method of selling high class works of art is unique, and our price and terms are astounding for Oil Paintings of this high quality, but don't let that create false impressions, do not dismiss our offer without investigation, you may never again have such an opportunity to easily become the possessor of Fine Paintings. The liberality of our offer is sure to dispose of the collection quickly. **You should act at once.**

If you already own some good oil paintings, the knowledge of what they have cost will guide your appreciation of this unusual opportunity to secure more at a real bargain.

FINE ART SOCIETY
150 Nassau Street New York

FINE ART SOCIETY
150 Nassau St.
New York

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

As per your offer in THE LITERARY DIGEST, send me prepaid.....Original Oil Paintings framed as shown in cut. Style of Subjects .....

Five days after received I agree to send you $2.00 and $2.00 a month thereafter for eleven months for each painting including frame, which I decide to keep or, if not satisfactory, I will return them express collect.

..... *Name*

..... *Address*

State number of paintings wanted

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ARTIST'S EDITION DE LUXE

Robert Louis Stevenson

50 NEW PHOTOGRAVURES

From Original Paintings *by* JOHN REUBEN BACON

TEN VOLUMES

Beautifully Bound in Three-quarters Byzantine Morocco

TEN HAND-PAINTED AQUARELLE FRONTISPIECES

done by the artist

Published by the Edinburgh Fraternity at **$60.00**

LESS THAN HALF PRICE, **$29.50**

THE text is the well-known editing of Charles Curtis Bigelow and Temple Scott, containing all the original notes and introductions and the scarce, unpublished material found in no other edition of Stevenson.

The illustrations are 50 in number and are beautiful photogravure reproductions of original paintings by John Reuben Bacon, an artist who brought to his work a spirit imbued with love for his subject and a sympathy with the author which makes his brush a delight to the admirer of Stevenson. The frontispieces are not the usual color daubs found in most books, but are genuine water colors from the brush of Mr. Bacon himself. Never before has an illustrated edition of Stevenson been offered to the world, and in this present edition, limited to 1,000 sets, the Edinburgh Fraternity has satisfied the wish of every Stevenson reader and brought to successful completion an undertaking which will stand forever in this country and abroad as one of the greatest monuments to the genius of the beloved Stevenson.

The volumes are beautifully printed on a paper made for the work, the photogravures are all on Japan paper with printed tissue captions and the new folding Treasure Island map is on the most expensive Crane Bond.

The binding is a rich Byzantine Morocco, full three-quarters with a fine weave buckram side and heavy double burnished gold tops. The backs are gold tooled in a chaste harmonious design which will appeal to everyone whose taste in fine bindings has been shocked by the crude workmanship appearing on most modern De Luxe books.

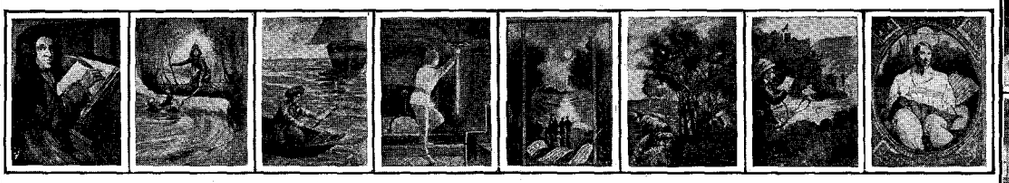
Of the edition of 1000 sets, we have secured for public sale 250, of which 100 have been sold for export, leaving us 150 to offer to *Digest* readers. These sets we shall sell at $29.50—less than half price. Sign and mail the coupon below and we will send a set to you, all transportation charges prepaid, for your inspection. If the books for any reason whatever fail to please you return them to us at our expense. If you retain them remit us $1.50 in ten days and the balance $2.00 per month.

Act quickly for the supply is small and as we know that the demand will be greater than the supply—we shall fill applications in the order in which they are received.

BIGELOW, SMITH & COMPANY

35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

THE BORDER OF THIS PAGE REPRODUCES A PORTION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS



CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON.

BIGELOW, SMITH & CO., L. D._____
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send me by express all charges prepaid, one set of Stevenson, 10 volumes Artist's Edition de Luxe at $29.50. If the books are satisfactory I agree to remit $1.50 in ten days and the balance $2.00 per month. If the books are not satisfactory to me I agree to return them in ten days at the expense of Bigelow, Smith & Co.

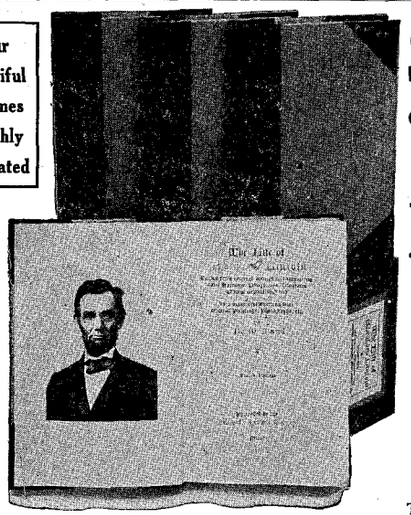
*Name*_____ *Occupation*_____

*Street Address*_____ *City and State*_____

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Four Beautiful Volumes Lavishly Illustrated



Special Centenary Offer

Of the Greatest Interest and Importance to Every Admirer of Lincoln

IDA M. TARBELL'S

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

It appeals to every American, for it contains the graphic life-story, as never before told, of the struggles, triumphs and tragic death of our first and greatest countryman.

Miss Tarbell's entertaining style, the wealth of new material she has unearthed, the new light she has shed on Lincoln's character, the new portraits, the hitherto unpublished speeches, the fac-similes of important documents, the new letters, telegrams, stories, anecdotes, all come in for separate and enthusiastic comment.

New and Important Features

New Facts regarding Lincoln's parentage.
New Light on his life as a boy, farm hand, storekeeper, politician, statesman.
The True Story of Lincoln's marriage.
New Material on the Lincoln-Douglas debate.
New Anecdotes regarding the Lincoln-Shields duel.
New Stories of Lincoln as a lawyer.
The Famous "Lost Speech" delivered in 1856, now first reproduced.
New Facts regarding his nomination for President, election, life in Washington, tragic death.
A Wonderful Collection of special illustrations reproduced from original paintings, rare photographs and historic documents. Every known portrait of Lincoln is included.
Every Chapter full of new material gathered during five years of the most painstaking research, giving new stories, disproving many misstatements and popular errors.

LINCOLN PORTRAIT FREE

To all who send us the coupon before Feby. 12, 1909, we will present upon receipt of their acceptance, a beautiful photo-mezzotint engravure of Abraham Lincoln, on Japan paper, 12 x 17 inches, enlarged from famous Gardner portrait of March 13, 1864.

MR. DANA'S OPINION OF IT

The late Chas. A. Dana, the famous editor of the New York "Sun," and who, as Assistant Secretary of War, was intimately associated with Lincoln, selected Tarbell's Early Life of Lincoln (the only volume of the present great work then ready) to be one of ten books indispensable to every one of American origin.

SPECIAL CENTENARY PRICES

COMPLETE SETS SENT ON APPROVAL

The attached coupon brings the four beautiful volumes, express paid, for examination, at one-third less than regular prices.

That every one may feel that they can afford to read and have in their home this greatest story of Lincoln's Life, we will accept payments of $1.00 per month.

If the books are not satisfactory after examination return them at our expense.

Send the coupon to-day.

LINCOLN HISTORY SOCIETY
48 East 23d Street, New York

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE. MAIL TO-DAY

L. D. 1-16

LINCOLN HISTORY SOCIETY

Please send me, at your expense, a complete set of **Tarbell's LIFE OF LINCOLN,** in four volumes, bound in de luxe ½ leather. If satisfactory, I will send you $1.00 at once, and $1.00 per month thereafter for thirteen* months. If not satisfactory, I will return them within ten days at your expense.

Name.....

Address.....

*If cloth binding is desired change 13 to 9 months.

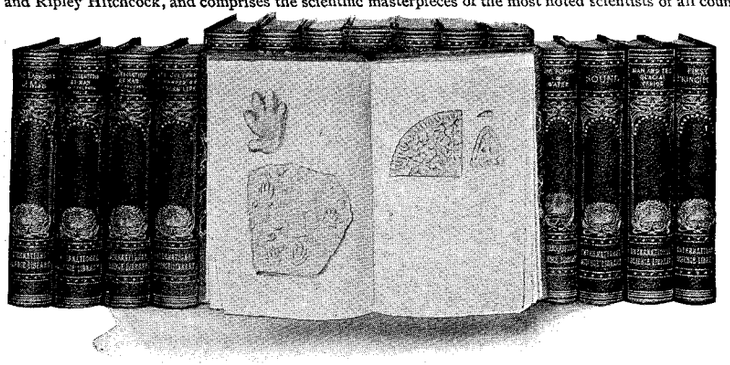
CLOSING OUT

The recent business depression compels us to turn part of our large stock of books into **bills receivable** without delay. We must do this quickly and offer our fine sets of **International Science Library** in 16 grand volumes, **8000 pages,** bound in full library cloth, (green) with full gold back stamping—more than **1000 illustrations and colored maps—WHILE THEY LAST,** at manufacturing cost on easy monthly payments. Not only at cost but we will send them prepaid for examination—if you wish to keep them send us 50 cents after examining them and send us $1.28 each month until you have paid us $19.70 in full. The regular price of this set is $36.00. **Please note these are new books.**

NO MONEY REQUIRED

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE LIBRARY

IN SIXTEEN GRAND VOLUMES—8000 pages, more than 1000 illustrations, comprising **the most delightful reading and the most valuable knowledge** for the human race—should be in every library. Read the titles of the 16 greatest scientific books ever written—you need no knowledge of science to understand these books—the marvels of land, sea and air as well as the grand achievements of man are made interesting and instructive by the master minds of the past century. The selection of the volumes for this great set was done with infinite care by Dr. William Jay Youmans, as Editor in Chief, assisted by Rossiter Johnson, LL.D., Frank P. Foster, M.D., and Ripley Hitchcock, and comprises the scientific masterpieces of the most noted scientists of all countries.



The Most Interesting and Instructive Set of Books Ever Written

Titles of the Most Wonderful Books Ever Written

Origin of Species, Vol. I, by Charles Darwin
Origin of Species, Vol. II, by Charles Darwin
Descent of Man, by Charles Darwin
Science and Education, by Thomas H. Huxley
Man's Place in Nature, by Thomas H. Huxley
Education, by Herbert Spencer
First Principles, by Herbert Spencer
Sound, by John Tyndall
Forms of Water, by John Tyndall
Evolution of Man, Vol. I, by Ernst Haeckel
Evolution of Man, Vol. II, by Ernst Haeckel
Other Worlds Than Ours, by Richard A. Proctor
The Sun, by C. A. Young
Man and the Glacial Period, by D. Frederick Wright
Ancient Life—History of the Earth, by H. A. Michelson
Culture Demanded by Modern Life, by E. L. Youmans

and including addresses and arguments by Profs. Tyndall, Henfrey, Huxley, Paget, Whewell, Faraday, Leibig, Draper, DeMorgan, Drs. Barnard, Hodgson, Carpenter, Hooker, Acland, Forbes, Herbert Spencer, Sir John Herschel, Sir Charles Lyell, Dr. Seguin, Mr. Mill, etc., with an introduction on Mental Discipline in Education by E. L. Youmans.

ONLY THIS PRESENT EDITION will be sold at this price. Thousands of sets the same as these in every respect have been sold for $36.00.

16 Grand Volumes—Read the Coupon—Sign it Now

Send it to us quickly and we will ship the complete set for your inspection.

We know you will keep them after seeing them

ASSOCIATED LIBRARIES PUBLISHING CO.
No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City

MAIL THIS NOW

Associated Libraries Pub. Co.—Send me, express charges prepaid, for examination, the International Science Library in 16 Volumes, bound in full library cloth. If the books are satisfactory I will send you 50 cents after examination and $1.28 per month for 15 months. If I decide not to keep the books I will write you for shipping instructions within 10 days.

L. D. 1-16-09 Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Less Than Half Price

We offer the $60. (cloth) edition of this rare and sumptuous work at $29.50; The $80. (half leather) edition at $39.50.

Save $30.50!

on cloth and $40.50 on the half leather edition. Both editions are offered to LITERARY DIGEST readers on the easy payment plan.

We Guarantee Satisfaction. Send the Coupon for Beautiful Prospectus and Special Offer

EXQUISITE PROSPECTUS FREE We have prepared at great expense a beautifully illustrated red leather prospectus of the work showing paper, illustrations and bindings which we shall be pleased to mail free to any adult reader of The Literary Digest who signs and mails the coupon below.

THE FRENCH IMMORTALS

Twenty French Masterpieces. Twenty Fascinating Gems of Literature. Twenty Crowned Works of Art.

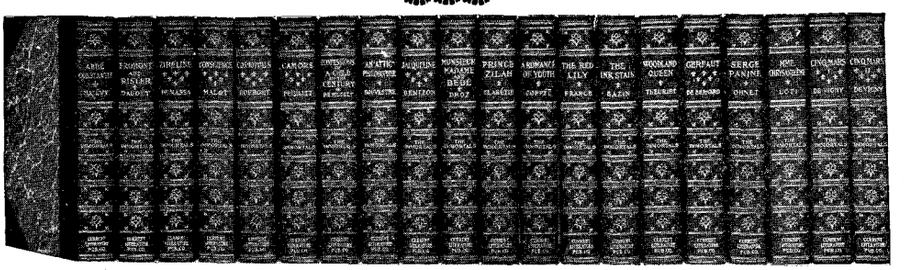
WONDROUS TALES OF MYSTERY
INTIMATE PICTURES OF FRENCH LIFE

Each volume represents the crowning achievement of its author—the masterpiece which entitled him to admission to the world-famous French Academy, "the Supreme Court of literature." Officially issued under editorial supervision of the Academy.

DELICIOUS STORIES OF LOVE
DELICATE TALES OF PATHOS

20 Royal Volumes De Luxe

Every Feature Sumptuous



Dainty Photogravure Illustrations

Every Detail Artistic

Search the entire realm of literature and you will not find more exquisite diction, more fascinating plot with more genuine entertainment than these beautiful volumes afford. Here are Comedy, Tragedy, Romance, Pathos, Satire, Philosophy in delightful variety and profusion.

Georges Ohnet **Alphonse Daudet** **Paul Bourget** **Jules Claretie** **Alfred de Musset**
Alfred de Vigny **Rene Bazin** **Hector Malot** **Octave Feuillet** **Gustave Droz**
Anatole France **Philippe de Massa** **Pierre Loti** **Theo Bentzon** **Francois Coppee**
Chas. de Bernard **Ludovic Halevy** **Andre Theuriet** **Emile Souvestre**

HERE IS A TASTE OF THESE TWENTY FEASTS OF FRENCH FICTION

SERGE PANINE. By Georges Ohnet.
It draws a striking contrast between the character of the hard-working, honest Madame Desvarennes, and that of Prince Serge Panine, a Polish aristocrat, handsome, graceful, accomplished, but almost a pauper, and without principle.

CINQ-MARS. By Alfred de Vigny.
The story of the great conspiracy against Richelieu in the time of Louis XIII. Dumas the elder proclaimed it the greatest historical novel ever written. Plot and counterplot, challenge and trumpet-blast, love baffled and triumphant, loyalty vexed, yet victorious over the subtlest treachery, run like the weaver's shuttle in and out of the warp of this wonderful tale.

FROMONT AND RISLER. By Alphonse Daudet.
This powerful romance introduces the reader to the life of the working people of Paris. There is life movement in every page.

CONSCIENCE. By Hector Malot.
The wonderful story of a young physician who, in order to obtain money to advance himself in his profession, murders a rich old money-lender with whom he had had no acquaintance and who never had harmed him.

COSMOPOLIS. By Paul Bourget
In this remarkable novel, a wonderful procession passes before the eye—a marshalling of the representatives of all sorts and conditions of men.

MONSIEUR de CAMORS. By Octave Feuillet.
The hero, originally a youth of ordinary good impulses, has his heart spoiled by his father, a dissolute nobleman, who shoots himself, leaving to his son a letter of advice which rivals the most cynical and cold-blooded epistles of Lord Chesterfield.

MONSIEUR, MADAME AND BEBE. By Gustave Droz.
All that there is of intimacy, purity, passion, poetry and sacredness in domestic life is embodied in this unique production, a monument to unsophisticated human feeling.

PRINZ ZILAH. By Jules Claretie.
This absorbing story of strong emotion and passionate deeds depicts nationality seldom touched upon in fiction—the Hungarians and Russians with their fierce, wild temperament and love for romance and mystery.

AN "ATTIC" PHILOSOPHER. By Emile Souvestre.
When the clouds of despondency hang heavy over life's horizon; when all men seem selfish and all women frivolous; when you realize that your doll is stuffed with sawdust then take up the record of an unselfish, sunny optimist's life, as shown in this delightful autobiographical story.

JACQUELINE. By Theo Bentzon.
In this story of Parisian high life the author gives a sympathetic and delicate study of the heart of a young girl—a well-born maiden belonging to the most exclusive social set in the gay metropolis.

MADAME CHRYSANTHEME. By Pierre Loti.
Dainty and dream-like as the picture on a Japanese fan is the story of little Madame Chrysantheme (Chrysanthemum). Pathos and humor are skilfully mingled and the reader takes leave of poor little Chrysantheme with real regret.

THE INK-STAIN. By Rene Bazin.
A charming story of joyous youth and innocent love, wherein Fabien Mouillard, a law student with leanings toward literature, commits the awful crime of splashing with an ink-stain a sacred Early Text, in the National Library of Paris.

THE RED LILLY. By Anatole France.
As a punishment for faithlessness to duty, falseness to love, and yielding to temptation, the Countess Martin-Belleme, a heartless coquette, pretending to love two men who love her, loses both of them.

A ROMANCE OF YOUTH. By Francois Coppee.
The magic atmosphere of youth, with its dreams, its enthusiasm, its ardor, generosity and vigor, permeates this delightful story.

CONFESSIONS OF A CHILD OF THE CENTURY. By Alfred de Musset.
The story is told with marvellous power, and it gives many striking pictures of in the gayer circles of Parisian life.

A WOODLAND QUEEN. By Andre Theuriet.
This story is an exquisite idyl of the forest—full of tenderness, poetry, and the myriad of songs of perfumes of the woodland.

GERFAUT. By Charles de Bernard.
A novel of literature and love in the nineteenth century. The struggle between the wiles of Venus on the one hand, and of stern duty on the other, is long and severe, the Tragedy is at last called upon by the Fates to decide the question.

ZIBELINE. By Philippe de Massa.
This fresh, sparkling and dramatic story has a heroine of striking originality, in both character and exploits, a brilliant American girl as seen by the eyes of a French man of genius.

THE ABBE CONSTANTIN. By Ludovic Halevy.
Among the many pleasing characterizations of the French priesthood drawn by great writers, none stands out more distinctly than the ever-delightful Abbe Constantin, a true father to his people.

SUMPTUOUS BOOKMAKING The work is furnished in two styles of binding full ribbed, silk cloth title labels in two colors, gilt tops and uncut edges; handsome design in gold, and also supplied in one-half dark blue morocco with marbled cover linings, marbled paper sides, silk heads, gilt tops and uncut edges with wide leather corners, and back stamping and design in full gold. Each volume measures 6⅜ inches high, 5¾ inches wide, 1⅛ inches thickness. The type is large and clear, the paper of extra quality made especially for this work. Photogravure illustrations on Japan paper by famous French Artists.

SCHOLARLY PREFACES Each volume contains a scholarly sketch of its author prepared by a member of the French Academy, and the translations are admirably made. The New York Herald, says: [Readers] "May feel certain that when they have read these romances they will have sounded the depths and penetrated the hidden intimacies of France, not only as she is but as she would be known."

THE COUPON WILL BRING YOU FREE

A BEAUTIFUL PROSPECTUS We have secured a limited edition of this exceptionally choice work which we are able to offer at a most tempting price. As an introduction we will send a beautifully illustrated prospectus to adult readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing the coupon opposite. With the prospectus we will send full explanation of our half price offer.
Please understand that no agent will call upon you.

CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY
41-43 West 25th Street, New York

L. D.

Current Literature Publishing Company
41-43 West 25th St.
New York City

Gentlemen:—
Please send me without charge or without any obligation on my part to purchase illustrated prospectus and special offer of the French Immortals.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Some Recent Investigations by The Society for Psychical Research

By the RIGHT HON. GERALD W. BALFOUR

New Facts on our Survival of Death

With authentic records of psychic communications from the late Frederic W. H. Myers of London.

By Principal JOHN W. GRAHAM, University of Manchester, England.

Psychotherapeutics and Religion

With an examination of the Emmanuel Movement and Christian Science.

By Dr. HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL

Probation and Children's Courts in Italy

A great reform in the treatment of criminals, accomplished under difficulties.

By LUCY C. BARTLETT

The Social Conscience of the Future

A vital and searching study of socialism by one of its wise advocates.

By VIDA SCUDDER

These and many more equally live topics in

THE JANUARY

HIBBERT JOURNAL

A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF RELIGION, THEOLOGY, AND PHILOSOPHY

A Remarkable Number of a Remarkable Periodical

75 cents per copy **$2.50 per annum**

Subscriptions should begin with the quarterly number for October, which starts a new volume, but can commence with January, if desired. Published by

SHERMAN, FRENCH & COMPANY

6 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

We absolutely guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. You can learn in spare time in your own home, no matter where you live. No need to spend months as with old systems. **Boyd's Syllabic System** is easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. Simple. Practical. Speedy. Sure. No ruled lines—no positions—no shading, as in other systems. No long list of word signs to confuse. ONLY NINE CHARACTERS to learn and you have the entire English (or any other) language at your ABSOLUTE COMMAND. The best system for stenographers, private secretaries, newspaper reporters. Lawyers, ministers, teachers, physicians, literary folk and business men may now learn shorthand for their own use. Does not take continual daily practice as with other systems. Our graduates hold high-grade positions everywhere. Send to-day for booklets, testimonials, guarantee offer, etc.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
930 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

AUTHORS Having MSS. (fiction, scientific or historical matter) desiring BOOK issue may submit copy. Careful readings, no charge, capital invested if favorably passed upon. Best workmanship, cloth bindings only.
THE ROXBURGH PUB. CO., (Inc.), 61 COURT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Children Educated at Home

Under the direction of
CALVERT SCHOOL, Inc.
(Established 1897)

Daily lessons and detailed courses of instruction with books and materials, whereby children from six to twelve years of age may be educated at home by parents, teachers or governesses according to the best modern methods and under the guidance and supervision of a school with a national reputation for training young children. For catalogue and sample lessons address

V. M. HILLYER, Headmaster
10 W. Chase Street Baltimore, Md.

KINDERGARTEN

at home. Outfit of the best kindergarten and educational games and materials with detailed lessons of instruction for carrying on the work at home. Provides educational work and play for year or more for children from 3 to 6 years of age. Outfit and lessons sent Prepaid $5. Write for descriptive circular.

The Harris Co., Continental Bldg., Baltimore

Announcement for 1909

The Living Church

a weekly journal of the Episcopal Church, intended for thinking men and women, will establish shortly a

Department of Social Service

in which matters pertaining to Social and Municipal Advance will obtain treatment, under the editorship of

Clinton Rogers Woodruff

The intention is to prepare educated Churchmen to be leaders in the warfare for such advance.

There will be commenced also a series of papers, hitherto unpublished, in the form of Class Talks to Seminarians given in 1854-55 by

Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, of Nashotah,

one of the most powerful and original thinkers of the last generation, on

"The American Catholic Theory of the Church."

These papers, edited, with notes, by Rev. John H. Egar, D.D., are a very notable contribution to the subject of Christian Unity, most remarkable in their insight, fifty years ago, into the years that have since elapsed.

These two departments will make

The Living Church

invaluable to thoughtful Churchmen and civic workers. Regular news letters from London, Italy, New York, and Chicago. News notes from all parts of the United States. Editorial and other discussions of current issues.

Subscription price, $2.50 per year. Special rate to the clergy, $2.00.

☞ Don't take your view of Church matters from the Secular or the Undenominational Press!

THE LIVING CHURCH
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Penny Classics

ARE THE SHORT CUT
TO CULTURE!

ONLY the best thoughts of the world's greatest writers. Schopenhauer, Seneca, Goethe, Plato, Emerson, Thoreau, etc.

10 cents each, 16 pages, postpaid

Write for page of each FREE

PENNY CLASSICS 71 Plymouth Place Chicago

Will you accept this business book if we send it free?

Sign and mail the coupon below. Send no money! Take no risk.

One hundred and twelve of the world's master business men have written ten books—2,070 pages—1,497 vital business secrets, ideas, methods. In them is the best of all that they know about

—Purchasing	—Salesmanship	—Position-Getting
—Credits	—Advertising	—Position-Holding
—Collections	—Correspondence	—Selling Plans
—Accounting	—Man-Handling	—Handling Customers
—Cost-keeping	—Man-Training	—Business Generalship
—Organization	—Office Systems	—Competition Fighting
—Retailing	—Short-cuts and	and hundreds and hun-
—Wholesaling	Methods for every	dreds of other vital busi-
—Manufacturing	line and department	ness subjects.

A 9,059-word booklet has been published describing, explaining, picturing the work. Pages 2 and 3 tell about managing businesses great and small; pages 4 and 5 deal with credits, collections and with rock-bottom purchasing; pages 6 and 7 with handling and training men; pages 7 to 12 with salesmanship, with advertising, with the marketing of goods through salesmen, dealers and by mail; pages 12 to 15 with the great problem of securing the highest market price for your services—no matter what your line; and the last page tells how you may get a complete set—bound in handsome half morocco, contents in colors—for less than your daily smoke or shave, almost as little as your daily newspaper.

Will you read the book if we send it free?
Send no money. Simply sign the coupon.

The System Co., 151-153 Wabash Ave., Chicago

If there are, in your books, any new ways to increase my business or my salary. I should like to know them. So send on your 16-page free descriptive booklet. I'll read it. **41-1-16**

Name_____
Address_____
Business_____
Position_____

Seed Buying Time

is here again. As every plant lover knows many seeds should be sown indoors within the next few weeks. Early ordering will avoid annoying delays. Early planting will give the earliest enjoyment next spring. There is no better time than these long winter evenings for studying the 1909 offerings and making up your seed lists for the coming season. The first seedsmen's announcements of the season will be found on page 116 of this issue. We ask our subscribers to send for the attractive booklets and catalogues offered. We admit to our columns only announcements of dealers whose seeds are dependable, and we believe that satisfaction will be assured those ordering through Literary Digest advertisers.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

The Pratt Teachers' Agency

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

15 CENTS trial 13 wks. In this illustrated national weekly all the important news of the world is stated clearly, fairly and briefly, for busy readers. Many special features of great interest. It is sincere, reliable, entertaining —THE paper for the home. $1 year; takes place of $3 to $4 papers. Try it 13 weeks for 15c. **Pathfinder, Wash., D. C.**

The Pathfinder
EVERY WEEK
THE NATIONAL NEWS REVIEW

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daught
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wonderful 50% Introductory Offer—Only Secured Through Coupon

On the COMPLETE and UNEXPURGATED Writings of that Remarkable French Writer

Guy De Maupassant

KING OF ALL SHORT STORY WRITERS

327 SHORT STORIES, ROMANCES, TRAVELS, COMEDIES, DRAMA AND VERSE—NEARLY 6,000 PAGES

With a Critical Preface by PAUL BOURGET of the French Academy

The Only Edition Ever Published in English—For the First Time at a Popular Price
Real Parisian Studies and Oriental Life Marvelously Pictured

OF THE French writers of romance of the latter part of the nineteenth century no one made a reputation as quickly as did Guy De Maupassant. Not one has preserved that reputation with more ease, not only during life, but in death. None so completely hides his personality in his glory. Possessing an ability to present in a few terse sentences all that even the greatest of his contemporaries could say in as many pages, his writings may in truth be styled the very "Genius of Epitome."

Many and various have been the judgments passed upon Maupassant's work. But now that the perspective of time is lengthening, enabling us to form a more deliberate, and therefore a juster, view of his complete achievement we are driven irresistibly to the conclusion that the force that shaped and swayed his writings was the conviction that in life there could be no phase so noble or so mean, so honorable or so contemptible, so lofty or so low as to be unworthy of chronicling,—no groove of human virtue or fault, success or failure, wisdom or folly that did not possess its own peculiar psychological aspect and therefore demanded analysis.

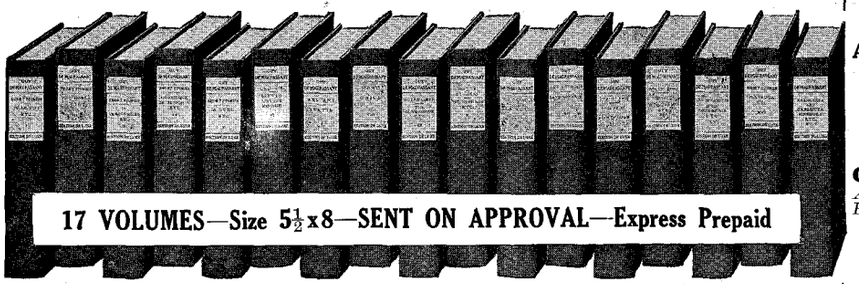
Maupassant was essentially a worshipper of the eternal feminine. He was persuaded that without the continual presence of the gentler sex man's existence would be an emotionally silent wilderness. No other French writer has described and analyzed so minutely and comprehensively the many and various motives and moods that shape the conduct of a woman in life.

His dramatic instinct was supremely powerful. He seems to select unerringly the one thing in which the soul of the scene is prisoned, and, making that his keynote, gives a picture in words which haunt the memory like a strain of music.

Just as it is impossible to comprehend the Rome of the Cæsars without the work of Petronius, so it is impossible to fully comprehend the France of the latter half of the nineteenth century without these stories of De Maupassant.

His fame will endure for he was a keen observer of humanity, and a consummate artist in expression—a dual equipment which makes his work, as has been well said, "absolutely unforgetable."

Limited Offer. Heretofore it has been impossible to secure De Maupassant's Works except in limited editions at very high prices. We have arranged for and published a limited number of sets on which we are going to make this **strong Introductory offer.** This strictly subscription edition $51.00 value—$24.00 now—price more than cut in half—on small monthly payments. **Furthermore we deliver the books, all express charges prepaid, to your library for personal examination. Keep them ten days. If satisfactory they are yours by only a slight outlay each month. If unsatisfactory, return at our expense.**



17 VOLUMES—Size 5½x8—SENT ON APPROVAL—Express Prepaid

Analysis of the 17 Volumes

IN the first five volumes the author pictures with marvelous skill the virile novelty of country scenes, and the comedy and tragedy underlying the whirl of Parisian life in fashionable drawing rooms, in studios of art, in greenrooms of opera and theatre, and in the Quartier Latin of students and grisettes.

THE second section of five volumes contains the Romances which caused Tolstoi to hail De Maupassant as the supreme realist and romance writer of his century. Here are found the daring explorations of his subtly intelligent mind into the emotions of the heart of womankind.

THE third section of five volumes embraces the Dramas, Poems, and Travels, the last named sparkling with gems of description—Meissonnier like pictures in words—of Spanish, Italian, Corsican and Oriental life. The shorter Romances are also included.

THE fourth section contains stories belonging to no one particular phase of life, unless it may be human passion. Love and laughter, tragedy and tears run side by side in these two volumes, the last of the series.

TRANSLATED from the original French Manuscripts by Chauncey C. Starkweather, A. B., LL. B., John Simpson, Fanny Rousseau-Wallach, Epiphanius Wilson, M. A., Ruth W. Seabury, Stephen B. Angell, Jeanne De Launay, Dora Knowlton Ranous, Robert Arnot, M. A., all linguists of literary distinction, many of whom were personally familiar with the life and scenes described by **De Maupassant.**

THE printing.—A new font of French Elzevir type, bold and elegant in design and easy to read, was specially cast for and used in this edition. Wide margins to every page.

THE illustrations.—There are thirty throughout the set from original drawings by noted French and American Artists. A number were executed by De Maupassant's friends—who declined compensation—contending that it was an honor for them to illustrate the works of this great author.

THE paper.—Is the product of one of the most famous mills and has been specially made for this edition. It is pure white antique, egg-shell finish, with deckled edges.

THE bindings.—The books are handsomely bound in Blue Vellum De Luxe Cloth, with distinctive brown and gold title labels, with silk head-bands and gold tops. Actual size 5½ x 8.

THE WERNER COMPANY - - AKRON, OHIO

WHAT THE GREAT WRITERS AND EDITORS OF THE WORLD SAY OF
DE MAUPASSANT

Anatole France
Member of the French Academy

Maupassant was *the* painter of humanity in words. Without hatred, without love, without anger, without pity, merciless as fire, immutable as fate, he holds a mirror up to life without attempting judgment.

Hamilton Wright Mabie
in the May, 1908, Outlook

Maupassant made himself the foremost master of the art of short-story writing in a group of writers who seemed to know instinctively the limitations and resources of a literary form which exacts the nicest perceptions and the surest skill.

Leon Tolstoi

Maupassant's "Une Vie" is to my mind the greatest novel produced in France since Victor Hugo wrote "Les Miserables." . . . I love his sincerity, his power, and the beauty of his style.

Andrew Lang

The tenderness of Fielding, the graphic power of Smollett, the biting satire of Dean Swift, mingled and reincarnated in Gallic guise—and named "De Maupassant."

George Saintsbury
Author of "Essays on French Novelists"; Professor of English Literature, Edinburgh University

De Maupassant is without doubt the most gifted and versatile writer that France has given us for fifty years.

Francois Coppee
Member of the French Academy

Maupassant's stories can only be compared to looking-glasses that walk and move and have their being with us.

New York Herald

It is a literary event of more than ordinary importance that a complete and admirable translation of De Maupassant's works has been undertaken by an American publishing house.

YOU SHOULD NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Read the Coupon, it does not obligate you to buy

MAIL AT ONCE AND EXAMINE THE BOOKS

THE WERNER COMPANY, L. D. 1-16-09
Akron, Ohio.

Please send me, charges prepaid, for examination, the complete works of **GUY DE MAUPASSANT,** in Seventeen (17) volumes, bound in Blue Vellum De Luxe Cloth. If satisfactory, I will remit you $2.00 at once and $2.00 per month for eleven (11) months. If not satisfactory, I will advise you within ten days.

Signature.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REAL REST
AT THE
BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

REAL REST means real health. Real health comes only after the causes of ill health are removed and health building has had an opportunity to accomplish its reconstruction processes.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is an ideal place to rest—rest in the real sense. Here the guest can, if desired, learn through the most accurate known system of examinations, the causes of his ill health and the present status of his physical condition.

Then, the facts being known, all of the means at the command of the Sanitarium are employed in attaining the highest degree of comfort, rest and health training of the guest.

In this reconstructive work, the Sanitarium's system of health training includes 200 or more kinds of baths, indoor swimming pools, gymnasia, electricity, massage, manual Swedish movements, mechanical vibrations and all of the other rational proven physiological methods.

Diet too, plays a great part. At the Sanitarium each case under treatment, if deemed advisable, has a special health diet selected, prepared and regulated to meet its exact needs.

There is such general and woeful ignorance of the laws of health that an important feature of the Sanitarium's health training is the re-education of its guests (optional of course) by lectures, exhibitions, addresses and exercises, which open up a new world of thought to the busy man or woman who has given little attention to the matters of health.

The appointments of the Sanitarium for the comfort and well being of its patients are of the finest modern hygienic type. A great indoor palm garden, a bright, cheerful, beautiful dining room with wonderful landscape views, special separate departments for ladies, quiet rest foyers, spacious parlors, promenade porches, seven acres or so of indoors in the main building under perfect hygienic control, thus giving the guest the health uplift of the tonic Michigan climate, with the enjoyment of an ideal indoor climate as delightful and balmy as Florida's.

The rates are moderate. Board and room including bath, services of bath attendants and necessary medical attention cost less at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, than board and room alone at many first class winter resort hotels. An interesting descriptive, illustrative Catalogue will be sent to readers of the DIGEST upon receipt of the attached coupon.

Address Box 101,

THE SANITARIUM, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Mail This Coupon For Catalogue

THE SANITARIUM
Box 101
Battle Creek
Mich.

Please send the catalogue mentioned in the January 16th Literary Digest.

.....

.....

.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JANUARY 16, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 978

TOPICS OF THE DAY

AT SWORDS' POINTS IN WASHINGTON

ALTHO long looked for, the opening of hostilities between President Roosevelt and the Congress has come with a rush that for the moment staggers even an expectant press. The fight is on with a vigor never dreamed of, says a Washington correspondent, who adds that the battle is shaping itself along totally unexpected lines; and the end, remarks the New York *Times*, may be beyond anybody's guessing. The end of last week saw both branches busy assailing the President, whose immediate counter-blast was the publication of a statement accusing Senator Tillman, one of his most virulent critics, of dishonest conduct in an Oregon land deal. In the House the drastic report of the "spanking committee" was adopted by a vote of 212 to 35, while in the Senate the Judiciary Committee was directed to investigate the legality of the President's action in permitting the Steel Trust to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. For the present, interest centers chiefly on the action of the House in tabling the offending portion of the President's annual message, together with his later "explanatory" Secret-Service message in its entirety.

It will be remembered that in his annual message of December 8 President Roosevelt, protesting against the action of Congress in cutting down the Secret-Service appropriation and otherwise restricting the activities of that service, stated that "the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by Secret-Service men." Interpreting these words as an impeachment of the honor and integrity of Congress, the House of Representatives on December 17 adopted a resolution asking the President for an explanation of his words. On January 4, this "explanation" was forthcoming in the form of a message asserting that "I have made no charges of corruption against Congress nor against any member of the present House," and surmising on the part of Congress "an entire failure to understand my message." In response the House Committee which has the matter in hand reported in part that "We consider the language of the President in his message of December 8, 1908, unjustified and without basis of fact, and that it constitutes a breach of the privilege of the House." It added to its report the following resolutions, which were adopted by an overwhelming vote:

"*Resolved*, That the House, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogatives, declines to consider any communication from any source which is not in its own judgment respectful; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the special committee and the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from any consideration of so much of the President's annual message as relates to the Secret Service and is above set forth, and that the said portion of the message be laid on the table; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the message of the President sent to the House on January 4, 1909, being unresponsive to the inquiry of the House, and constituting an invasion of the privileges of this House by questioning the motives and intelligence of members in the exercise of their constitutional rights and functions, be laid on the table."

Not since the time of Andrew Johnson has a quarrel between Congress and President reached such dimensions. The shot against Mr. Tillman, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "has plainly staggered the Senate," and he adds: "From a very authoritative source comes the strong intimation that if the President cares to do so he can deliver a similar blow, or series of them, to the House." In the same dispatch we read further:

"At the White House it is openly said there is not the least concern what either the House or Senate does or says about the President. The only thing which concerns him is the restoration of the Secret Service to its old status. But it is pointed out this evening that after the disclosures he has made it will be practically impossible for Congress now to enact the old provision regarding the Secret Service without making a plea of guilty to his charge that its chief reason for making the restriction was the fear of personal investigation of its members."

On every side are heard expressions of editorial regret over the unseemly developments at Washington. "The short session gives every promise of being not only short but ugly," remarks the New Haven *Register*. "An enmity akin to hatred between the two ends of Pennsylvania Avenue has been growing up for several years," says the New York *Globe*, which continues:

"Party and personal prudence tended to mitigate its expression, but now that the President is going out of office it has broken out with fury. On the one side, individual Congressmen now deem it safe to express opinions they have long entertained, and the President's partizans are retorting in a similar spirit. . . . The President, volubly talking to visitors, makes no scruple about questioning the good faith and integrity of Congress, while the lounge-rooms of the Capitol are filled with men who challenge not only the wisdom and the sincerity but the sanity of the President."

Many papers compare the situation to the clash between Emperor William and the Reichstag, while some add the hope that the outcome may not be different. "The truth is," remarks the Rochester *Post*, "that President Roosevelt, in his eagerness to strengthen the Secret Service, wrote eagerly, hurriedly, carelessly, and without due regard for the dignity of the Presidential office and the respect with which an American Executive should deal with the law-making branch of the Government." By way of comment the

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New York *Sun* pertinently quotes the following sentence from one of Mr. Roosevelt's own works, his "Life of Oliver Cromwell": "Had Cromwell not become cursed with the love of power, had he not acquired a dictatorial habit of mind and the fatal incapacity to acknowledge that there might be righteousness in other methods than his own, he would certainly have avoided a break with this Parliament." Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"This formal action of the House of Representatives, in which his own party has a large majority, is a declaration that his messages contained statements not only in derogation of the privileges of the House, but 'unfounded in fact.' Mr. Roosevelt has been very free with the lie; now he has it fastened upon himself, by a vote of 7 to 1 of the House. He brought this upon himself. What really had happened was well stated yesterday by Representative Sherley. The President, in a burst of reckless vituperation, had grossly libeled the members of Congress. When taken to task, two courses were open to him: he might prove his charges true; or, if he could not do that, he might withdraw his offensive words and apologize. Mr. Roosevelt did neither. The natural result was the arraignment of his judgment and the impeachment of his veracity by the House. No air of bravado about this, such as is now reported from the White House, can conceal the real nature of the occurrence. Mr. Roosevelt may pretend not to care, but we may be sure he does care. He has said that there was to be 'no Andrew-Johnson business' in his Administration. But now, not only has he got himself at loggerheads with Congress as Johnson did, but finds himself solemnly declared by the House to be guilty of a more serious moral fault than Johnson was ever charged with. No loud Rough-Rider laughter can make this appear a joke."

Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

L. W. BUSBEY,

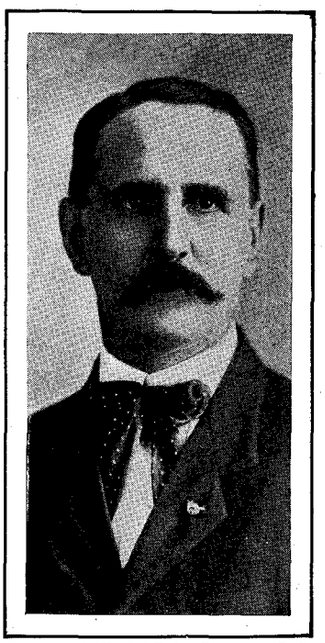
Whose newspaper statements about the Secret Service President Roosevelt declares to be "wholly without foundation in fact." Mr. Busbey is private Secretary to Speaker Cannon.

The country is "interested but not edified," remarks the New York *Times*, which compares the affair to "a street fight between reputable men." In defense of the President the New York *Tribune* asserts that in regard to the practical issue behind the controversy—the need of an efficient Secret Service—he is entirely in the right. We read:

"In our opinion the country will not greatly concern itself about the technicalities raised by the House in its controversy with the President in regard to the latter's comments on the disabling of the Secret Service. It may be all right to assert an injured self-respect. But it is far more important to deal wisely with the practical issue at the bottom of the controversy. Was the House justified in the action which it took last year in restricting the functions of the Secret-Service Bureau? If it was in the wrong, will it repair the blunder committed?

"The value of the Secret Service as an agency to detect violations of the Federal statutes, in order that wrongdoers may be punished and misappropriated Government property recovered, can hardly be disputed. It has been a most efficient weapon in the Government's hands, for it has not only accomplished far-reaching, positive results, but also serves to deter potential violators of the statutes who have learned to fear its wholesome activities. In the face of the results achieved it is hard to understand why the House should think that the public interest can be served by putting a check on its use. Can the work which the Treasury Secret-Service Bureau has done be done better by special department agencies, one for each department? What is the advantage of confining the well-organized Treasury Bureau to the pursuit of counterfeiters and the unearthing of frauds on the revenue? Will the House be able to show that it has a better plan in view for protecting the Government's interest than the plan so far followed with highly profitable results? That is a point which really interests the public."

Turning to the Senate's quarrel with the President, we find that last week that body "directed" Attorney-General Bonaparte to inform it whether any steps had been taken by the Department of Justice toward the prosecution of the United States Steel Corporation under the Sherman Law for its absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in 1907. The President himself replied by a statement which intimated that the matter was none of the Senate's business. He said, moreover, that he "was personally cognizant of and responsible for" "every detail" of the transaction in question, which was put through for the alleged purpose of mitigating the panic. Senator Culberson, on the floor of the Senate, characterized this as "one more lawless act of the President," and a resolution was adopted asking the Judiciary Committee to investigate "whether the President was authorized to permit" the absorption in question.



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. TAWNEY,

Whose veracity is challenged in one of the latest presidential messages. In regard to a letter written to Mr. Tawney, the President says: "It makes no such admission as Mr. Tawney alleges."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that public feeling will be on the side of the President in this matter, while *The World* considers it "the crowning achievement of personal government." To quote *The World* further:

"If the President of the United States can license an ostensible violation of the Sherman Act on the pretense of preventing 'a panic' which had already taken place and for which he was largely responsible, we see no reason why he should not suspend any other Federal statutes whenever it suited his whim or desire or convenience or political plans. He might even authorize piracy on the high seas if it were represented to him that a little judicious buccaneering would 'prevent a panic' or 'save the situation.' . . . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt's methods differ in no important respect from those of an Oriental sultan who rewards or punishes his courtiers according to his caprice. There has been nothing else like it known to American institutions."

The Times regards the Senate resolution as a very serious matter, as indicating the temper of the Senate toward the President. We read:

"A report of the committee that the law had been violated would be conclusive of nothing; would, in fact, have but little more weight than an ordinary legal opinion of a matter that can finally be determined only by the courts. So we are not called upon to inquire whether the resolution adopted does not logically lead to impeachment proceedings, particularly as in acting in either sense upon the report of its Judiciary Committee the Senate would necessarily pass upon the very issues it would have to hear and determine sitting as a court of impeachment. The very great probability is that the committee will find no violation of law, and thus will close that branch of the question.

"The Senate is entitled to complain of the President under three

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

heads: First, on the assumption that he has violated the law in the Steel Company transaction and violated his oath by neglecting to pursue the offenders; second, that he was guilty of a gross impropriety in consenting to advise with the Steel Corporation officers about a possibly unlawful act; third, that he used language derogatory to the dignity of the Senate in bidding it to cease calling upon the heads of his departments for information. The Senate is maddest on the third count, which, after all, is only a pin prick compared with the other two."

IMPORTANCE OF THE GAS DECISION

IN the struggle that is going on all over the country to regulate the public-service corporations, the Supreme-Court decision of January 4 is hailed by most of the press as a clear and wise exposition of what can be done and what can not be done. The Court was asked to save the Consolidated Gas Company of New York from the law passed by the New-York legislature cutting the price of gas to 80 cents a thousand feet, from $1. In reply, after looking carefully into the finances of the concern, the Court decided that it could pay dividends at 6 per cent. under the 80-cent law, and therefore refused to interfere; but at the same time it gave the company permission to bring another suit if it found it could not make 6 per cent. The Court radically revised the company's estimate of the assets upon which it must earn dividends, and incidentally made the important ruling that "in this case, as there is no possibility of competition, there should be no allowance for good-will."

The Philadelphia *Press* estimates in the following sentences the importance of the decision:

"No decision in years has settled as much on public-service corporations as the New York 80-cent gas case. None will be so often cited.

"Actual value is made the basis upon which the capital of a railroad must be estimated. The mere presence of 'water' in shares does not count. The franchise is a part of the actual value. This increases in value with time and use. The earning on this value must be 6 per cent.

"This gives a public-service corporation fair protection, but on the other hand, it can not refuse a rate until it has tried it. The State can fix the rate. It can decide the charge to the public. Once enacted, the charge must be accepted until experience shows it does not earn 6 per cent. on actual value.

"This practically limits the total return of a public-service corporation, if a State exercises its powers, to 6 per cent. on the actual value of the property, considered as a going concern, realty, equipment, and franchise being considered and fairly estimated.

"If more than 6 per cent. is being earned on a fair valuation of these three factors, rates can come down. If less, rates must go up.

"The broad public of consumers will, we believe, accept this as fair for both ends of the bargain."

GOT IT!
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

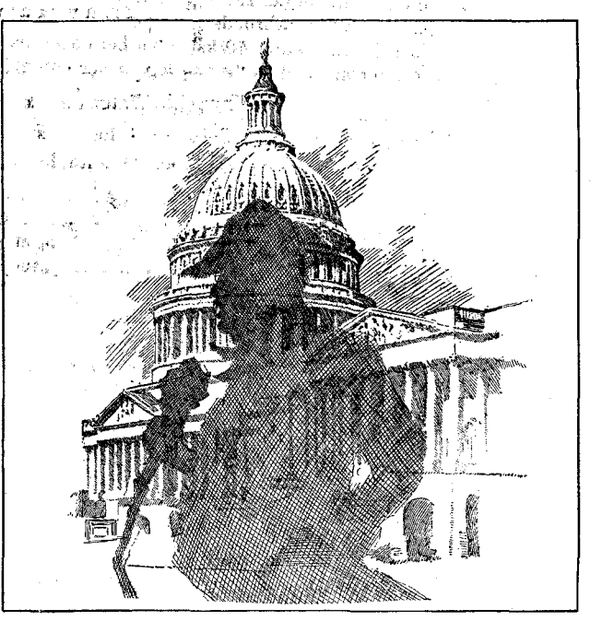
The New York *American* reads the lesson of the decision as follows:

"The great point gained in this case is a clear understanding of a legal principle which hitherto has been seen only through a haze, namely, this:

"*The public has a right to restrict the dividends of a public-service corporation to a fair return upon capital actually invested; it has a right to refuse to pay dividends upon watered stock.*

"Confiscation of capital is, of course, lawless and out of the question. It is unquestioned that the people, when they employ private capital to provide gas or electricity or street-cars, must pay a fair price in interest or dividends for the use of this

THERE'S MUSIC IN THE AIR.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.



SHADOWED.
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

SKETCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

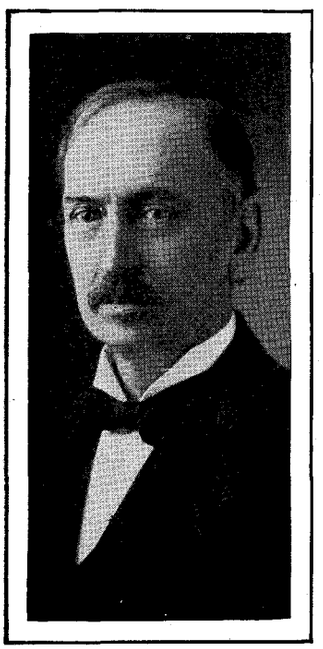
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

capital. All that is perfectly plain. But what has not been perfectly plain hitherto is the principle that the people ought not to consent to pay a penny *more* than a fair price.

"*The people should hire whatever capital they need at the lowest rate that will fetch and hold it.*

"Buying the use of capital is like buying anything else. The people are going to learn from this gas case to drive better bargains."

What do the corporations gain from this decision? They gain the important point, as the New York *Times* explains, that they have a right to a profit of 6 per cent. Says this paper:



THEODORE E. BURTON,

Who will succeed Foraker in the Senate. Papers of all parties speak highly of his ability.

"The highest judicial guaranty against the political risk of business undertakings is of great importance to all the public-service corporations of the country, for altho the intimation of the courts that 6 per cent. is a fair return in the case of the Consolidated Gas Company must be considered as limited to the particular case of that company, nevertheless an affirmation of that principle, even in one case, is valuable for general guidance. It will serve as a cautionary signal to legislatures, it is a defense expressly set up against actually confiscatory enactments and regulations. . . . But if capital for new undertakings can not be readily obtained on a 6-per-cent. basis, it is evident that the decision in the gas company case is of very far-reaching importance. If investors are inclined to insist, not upon an assurance, but upon an opportunity of greater returns than 6 per cent. to cover the risks of business and to even up lean years with good years, the tendency must be to check the organization and development, not only of gas companies but of railroads, street-car lines, telegraph and telephone lines, private water works, and other concerns 'affected with a public interest,' and subject to legislative control."

On the same day, the Court handed down a decision in the case of the City of Knoxville against the Knoxville Water Company in which the following important paragraphs occur:

"The courts, in clear cases, ought not to hesitate to arrest the operation of a confiscatory law, but they ought to refrain from interfering in cases of any other kind. Regulation of public-service corporations, which perform their duties under conditions of necessary monopoly, will occur with greater and greater frequency as time goes on.

"It is a delicate and dangerous function, and ought to be exercised with a keen sense of justice on the part of the regulating body, met by a frank disclosure on the part of the company to be regulated. The courts ought not to bear the whole burden of saving property from confiscation, tho they will not be found wanting where the proof is clear. The legislatures and subordinate bodies to whom the legislative power has been delegated, ought to do their part.

"Our social system rests largely upon the sanctity of private property, and that State or community which seeks to invade it will soon discover the error in the disaster which follows. The slight gain to the consumer, which he would obtain from a reduction in the rates charged by public-service corporations, is as nothing compared with his share in the ruin which would be brought about by denying to private property its just reward, thus unsettling values and destroying confidence. On the other hand, the companies to be regulated will find it to their lasting interest to furnish freely the information upon which a just regulation can be based."

C. P. TAFT NOT FOR THE SENATE

IT is a new and strange thing in American politics for a brother of the President-elect to desire election to the Senate and be unable to obtain it. This remarkable event has just occurred in Ohio, and the papers all over the country are explaining how it happened. Charles P. Taft, who contributed heavily to his brother's campaign fund, declared himself a candidate for the Senate soon after election, and the press took it for granted that the astute Ohio legislators would not fly in the face of the new Administration by giving the toga to any one else. The only other likely candidate was Theodore E. Burton, and it was credibly reported that he would be given a seat in the Taft cabinet. Then things began going wrong. After a conference between Mr. Burton and the President-elect the report came that the cabinet offer had been withdrawn, and about the same time a rumor gained currency that Mr. C. P. Taft lacked enough votes to send him to Washington. Considerable bitterness began to develop in Ohio and the editors were looking for an old-time political rumpus, when word came that Mr. C. P. Taft had withdrawn. Senator Foraker, who controlled some votes, had done likewise, and Mr. Burton was to have the seat. Mr. Taft said in the course of a statement:

"I have long had an ambition to be a Senator from Ohio. I have sought this great honor without reliance upon the popularity or prestige of any other man, and especially without any expectation that my motives would be misinterpreted or my personal desires would endanger that harmony among Republicans everywhere which is so essential to the success of the incoming national Administration.

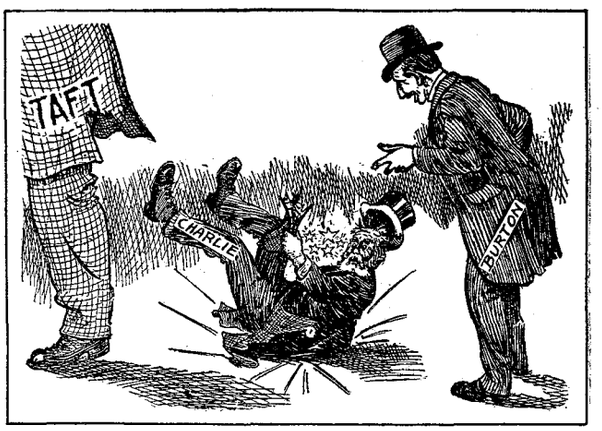
"Conditions have now arisen which impose a higher duty upon me than the gratification of any personal ambition. It is clear that a prolonged contest for the Senatorship would divide the Republican party of Ohio, and I am not willing to be in any way responsible for such division."

Much praise is coming Mr. Taft's way for his graceful act. Thus the Washington *Herald* (Ind.) remarks:

"Mr. Taft's withdrawal was greatly to his credit, whether due to a desire to promote party harmony or to a perception that public sentiment was pretty strongly against his candidacy. That he could have won by methods which he would not stoop to employ is quite probable, but a victory so gained would have been a blot on his reputation as well as a stain on the fair name of his State."

The Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) observes similarly:

"It is not advancing a paradox to state that the collapse of Charles P. Taft's Senatorial candidacy implies a Taft triumph of



THE COAT-TAIL COULDN'T STAND THE STRAIN.
—Thorndike in the Baltimore *American*.

the first importance. The point is that this event proves beyond a doubt that the President-elect has kept his hands off the Ohio contest. Had he chosen to interfere, he could unquestionably have overpowered the opposition to his brother's candidacy, for, against the influence of Federal patronage and kindred forces,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ITALIAN. IRISH. BRITISH. RUSSIAN.

THEIR TOIL CREATES PITTSBURG'S MILLIONAIRES.

Congressman Burton's personal strength would have been of slight avail. As it is, Judge Taft has kept his word and shown to the people of Ohio and of the nation that he is too good a citizen to let selfish considerations overrule the will of the people. The moral effect of this incident is great and it affords a timely index to the tendencies which are to mark the Taft Administration. It is no new thing to learn that Judge Taft stands for a square deal in all things, but it is intensely satisfying to find the general impression in this regard so convincingly ratified."

A STUDY OF THE PITTSBURG WORKERS

PITTSBURG is to industrial America what Washington is to the nation politically, and for this reason a group of from ten to thirty expert sociologists have been investigating Pittsburg for a year, finding out things that the city itself did not know, and laying the foundations for reforms to stop the loss of life that is wasting the city's human assets. This investigation is called "The Pittsburg Survey," and is partly financed by the Russell Sage Foundation. Its results are published in *Charities and the Commons* (New York). Pittsburg is a city of Slavs, Italians, Poles, negroes, Irish, Scotch, English, Germans, Jews, Syrians, Bohemians, Japanese, Corn-Planter Indians, and Americans. It might seem hopeless for the sociologist, however learned, to try to bring order out of all this chaos, but it was done by remembering that all these races are in Pittsburg with one object—to work. And if work is their object, it would seem that they get their fill of it. Twelve hours a day is the rule for most of them, leaving them so exhausted that there is no time or inclination for reading, recreation, religion, or even home life. One man, after many years of such work, remarked that he would have been happier in the penitentiary.

It was found that as high as 50 per cent. of all young foreigners who come to Pittsburg contract typhoid fever within two years of their arrival. Employment agencies, under no adequate supervision, were discovered in some cases to be carrying on an infamous business. In one part of Homestead, near the Carnegie Steel Works, it was found that one baby in every three died before seeing its second birthday. Worst of all is the frightful toll of life taken by accidents. A Japanese veteran of the recent war told one of the investigators that "he looks upon his experience upon battle-fields as quite commonplace compared with his experience in the steel-mills." Over five hundred men are killed every year in the course of their work, and an unknown number seriously injured. The victims are usually the pick of the men; they are the young men; half of them are native-born; 51 per cent. have families, and 30 per cent. more are single men who partly, or wholly, support their families. The money loss to Pittsburg from this destruction of its workers is declared to be enormous, and the city is told that it can well afford to spend millions in devising ways to stop it.

Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, director of the survey, scores the negligence of the city thus:

"Faced with its great task of production, Pittsburg has not set itself to the thrift of self-knowledge. When half a thousand people were dying each year from typhoid fever, the movement to clear the water-supply was blocked and exploited at every turn. Half a thousand workmen are now killed each year in the industries of Allegheny County, and yet the public has not taken the trouble to sift the accidents through and see which can be prevented. Nobody knows how many men are seriously injured every year; nobody knows how many men and women are beset with trade diseases. Nobody knows how much the community is paying for such wastes as these. Nobody knows how far the seeping off of human integers into hospitals, and jails, insane asylums, brothels, and orphanages, could be checked; the guesses of the town's best men are that much is needless. Pittsburg is a town which does not know the number of its children of school age, nor the physical status of the children of its classes; it is a town which, for five years, did not so much as demand a report from its health department. In such an arraignment, we must bear in mind that there are notable exceptions in one phase of social concern or another to this lack in Pittsburg's self-knowledge, and that Pittsburg is not merely a scapegoat city. It is the capital of a district representative of untrammeled industrial development, but of a district

BEFORE THE SMELTER. IN CHURCH.

THE MATERIAL AND THE SPIRITUAL SIDE.

which, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, for vigor, waste, and optimism, is rampantly American."

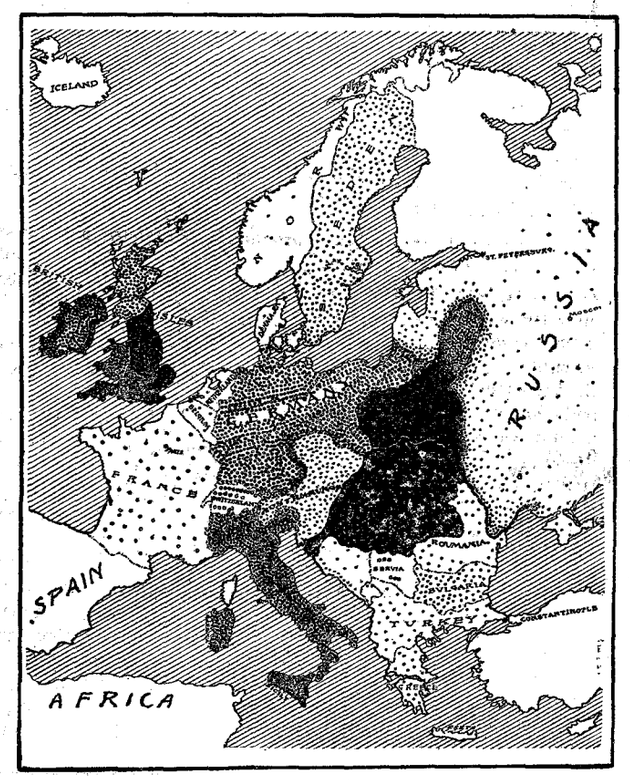
Tabulated figures of the number of killed and injured give little or no idea of the reality. Misery can not be tabulated. One case out of many hundreds is given thus by Mr. Alois B. Koukol in his chapter on the Pittsburg Slavs:

"Often the handicapped man's problem is thrust directly upon

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the wife for solution, as it has been upon the wife of John Hyrka. Hyrka is a Ruthenian of thirty; his wife is twenty-eight. He was making fair wages in the Duquesne mills; they were both healthy and strong, and they had high hopes for the future as is natural with the young. But May 26, 1907, John, who was working on a platform directly over a limestone mill, stept on a rotten plank and both his legs shot down into the mill. Before he could be extricated the flesh had been torn from the soles of both his feet.

"Since then (or at least up to the time of my last report) Hyrka had been in the McKeesport hospital, where attempts were made to graft flesh upon his soles. When I last heard about him his feet were still not healed, and it was practically certain that the grafting would be a failure and that he would be a cripple for life.



SOURCES OF IMMIGRANT LABOR EMPLOYED BY THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY.

Each dot represents a man. Austria-Hungary supplies 10,421; Russia, 2,577; the British Isles, 2,010; Sweden, 287; Bulgaria, 58; France, 52; Turkey-in-Europe, 26; and Rumania, 24.

"When this tragedy descended upon Mrs. Hyrka she was within a month of confinement. Into this grim situation entered the baby, adding its cares. Until months after the accident she was in no condition to work, and when she did regain her strength the demands of the infant would not permit her to take up regular employment. For six months she lived upon thirty dollars a month the company paid her, then the company cut off this allowance, and after she had felt the pinch of want for a time, she demanded a final settlement. They offered her $600, she to pay all further hospital bills, which up to then had been paid by the company. She talked the matter over with John, and between them they decided that to have the flesh scraped from your feet and to be a lifelong cripple ought to be worth as much as $1,000. But this seemed an exorbitant estimate to the company, and as Mrs. Hyrka held firm to her own figures, the matter was still unsettled when I left Pittsburg. She was then living on what she could borrow; the high hopes of twenty-eight were all blasted; he knew she had a cripple on her hands for all his life, thirty or forty years perhaps, and she was wondering, desperately wondering, how she was going to be able to support him."

Mr. Peter Roberts, another investigator, says of accidents and compensation:

"Many work in intense heat, the din of machinery, and the noise of escaping steam. The congested condition of most of the plants in Pittsburg adds to the physical discomforts for an out-of-doors people; while their ignorance of the language and of modern machinery increases the risk. How many of the Slavs, Lithuanians, and Italians are injured in Pittsburg in one year is not known. No reliable statistics are compiled. In their absence people guess, and the mischief wrought by contradictory and biased statements is met on all hands. When I mentioned a plant that had a bad reputation to a priest, he said, 'Oh, that is the slaughter-house; they kill them there every day.' I quote him not for his accuracy, but to show how the rumors circulate and are real to the people themselves. It is undoubtedly true, that exaggerated tho the reports may be, the waste in life and limb is great, and if it all fell upon the native-born a cry would long since have gone up which would have stayed the slaughter.

"In the matter of compensation for injuries, the foreign-speaking are often subjected to hardships and injustice. If the widow of a man killed in a mine or mill of Pennsylvania lives in Europe, she can not recover any damages, altho the accident may be entirely due to the neglect of the company. Because of this ruling, certain strong companies in the Pittsburg district seldom pay a cent to the relatives of the deceased if they dwell beyond the seas. I asked a leader among the Italians, 'Why do you settle the serious cases for a few hundred dollars?' He replied: 'We find it best after much bitter experience. The courts are against us; a jury will not mulct a corporation to send money to Europe; the relatives are not here to bewail their loss in court; the average American cares nothing for the foreigner. Every step of the way we meet with prejudice and find positive contempt, from those in highest authority in the courts down to the tip-staff. When I settle for $200, I can do nothing better.'"

THE RESPONSE TO ITALY'S NEED

"A GREAT world disaster makes all mankind kin," is the summing up by one editorial writer of the unprecedented response of Europe and America to the need of the Italian earthquake sufferers. "There is reason to believe that the earthquake will have a continuing effect in deepening the sense of world fraternity," declares the New York *American;* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* believes that the "most cheering aspect of this terrible catastrophe has been the wonderful generosity that has characterized the people of all civilized lands."

As to just what this generosity has amounted to, the press are as yet unable to determine. Germany, France, and England have responded immediately with ships loaded down with supplies, and private donations of money from all over Europe are growing too fast to be definitely recorded. Canada has donated $100,000 and Japan $40,000. But these remarkable gifts have been almost overshadowed by the tremendous response of the Government and people of the United States. The total of these contributions is figured by the New York *Tribune* already to exceed $2,500,000. Congress appropriated $800,000 of this, and New York City gave about $450,000.

Just how badly this generosity is needed is realized when it is considered that the latest approximate estimate of the casualties of the earthquake is 164,850. This taken with the statement of Cardinal Nova that in the cities of Messina and Reggio he was unable to find a single instance of an entire family surviving, make the pressing need exceedingly vivid.

The New York *Times* quotes several of the Italian officials in praise of the generosity of the American people. Premier Giolitti said: "The United States stands first, outdistancing all others in sympathy and generosity." Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, said: "Never before has there occurred such a demonstration of sympathy as that of America." The voice of the press in this country has been practically unanimous in its hearty support of this open-handed giving. Here and there, however, a note has been raised in protest. The Hartford *Times* takes the occasion to air a smoldering hostility to the President and remarks in an editorial printed just before Congress made its appropriation:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The business of rescuing and caring for the victims of the earthquake in Italy belongs primarily to the Italian nation and its Government. The Italian King is proving himself an efficient leader in this great work. . . . That the relief work would be much better directed if Mr. Roosevelt, instead of Victor Emmanuel, were King of Italy, nobody will question. But that it is necessary for the Government of the United States to pass a special appropriation for the victims of this earthquake, who are not citizens of the United States, is not clear. . . . . .

"The two most serious objections to such a proposition will be seen at once—that Congress has no right to give away money to anybody, and that the effect of such giving . . . would be to chill and check private giving not only in this country but in other countries. We sympathize, of course, with the earnest wish of Mr. Roosevelt to take a prominent place in the limelight afforded by this Italian catastrophe."

The New York *American* takes up the charge that the present unprecedented generosity is instigated by the love of spectacular tragedies, and answers it thus:

"Why are we touched so deeply by the pain of Italy and so lightly by the wide-spread suffering of our own land? It is a matter for sober inquiry by such as have humility enough to discern the motions of the common heart in their own.

"The thoughtless answer is that men care only for spectacular griefs, or tragedies seen through the softening haze of distance. But this is not true. The cry of a single lost child has been known to fill the newspapers of America for months. And there is no fatality falling on the least considered man among us that may not stir the country from end to end—*only the fatality must really be a fatality. It must be a blow leveled by nature or Fate, unforeseeable and unavoidable by its victim.*

"As we seem comparatively insensible to the misery of the poor in this country it is because of an opinion—more or less erroneous—that destitution is a fault rather than a fatality. . . . . .

"Men are drawn together only from a sense of being tried by like temptations and threatened by common dangers. Poverty would be abolished in a week if we thought of poverty as a fatality menacing us all alike—a cruelty of nature inexorable as an earthquake.

"No; those who say that the wonderful outpouring of love and help to Sicily is mere vain show and rivalry—that there is no passion of universal feeling behind it—do not know what is in men. The whole race is capable of rising to any imaginable height of devotion and sacrifice to withstand the natural shocks that assail us. We need only to be roused to a keener consciousness that we all are fundamentally alike in character and conditioning; that we are engaged together in a vast engineering enterprise whose difficulties and rewards are to be shared by all."

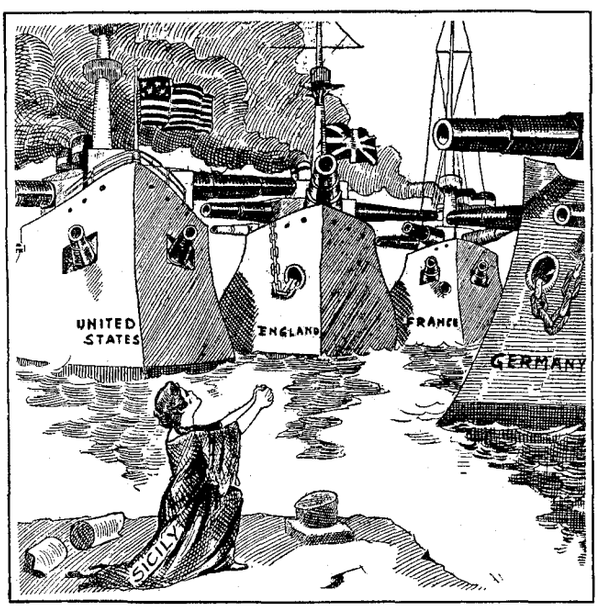
Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

STUART K. LUPTON,
The new United States Consul at Messina.

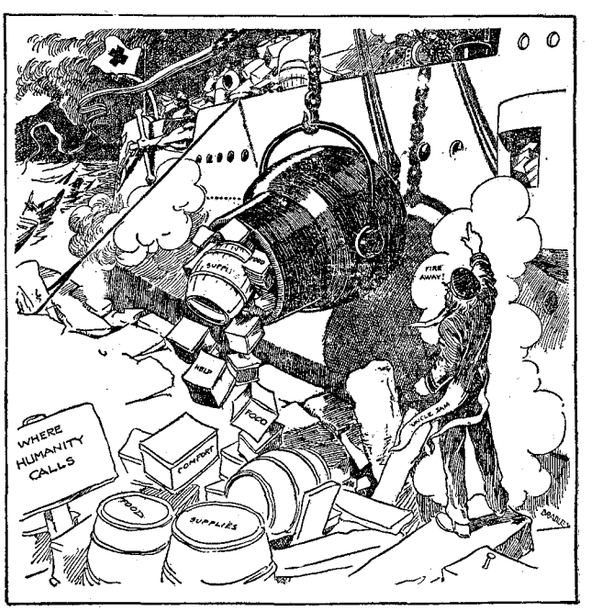
A YEAR OF BEGINNINGS

WHILE many great national issues have emerged more fully from the shadow during the past twelve months, most of them are still among the unfinished business which 1908 has bequeathed to its successor. This fact, suggests the New York *Independent*, may be due in part to the enthusiasm and aggressiveness of President Roosevelt, whose mental and moral activities covered "a vast field of intentions." "We have left on our hands," the same publication continues, "the waterway problem, the forest-reserve problem, the Panama Canal, the solution of the white-plague crusade, the revolution in educational effort, and the industrializing of our institutions, and the struggle with corporate greed and commercial meanness." 1909, in short, finds us "in a boiling cauldron," where "there is no rest, as there is no summary of events."

But if barren of solutions, the year 1908 was fertile in events. Those who survey the period through gray glasses linger over the facts that it was born under a cloud of business anxiety of almost world-wide extent, while its death was marked by one of the most terrible physical calamities known to history—the great Sicilian earthquake of December 28, which some of our contemporaries, straining for timeliness, failed to include in their reviews of the



"THE DOGS OF WAR" AT PEACE.
—Scott in the St. Louis *Times*.



A TENDENCY IN NAVAL ORDNANCE
That should not be overlooked by nations desiring to lead civilization.
—Bradley in Chicago *News*.

AN ARGUMENT FOR NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

year's events. The optimists, however, find inspiration in the story that lies between. In the United States, they point out, it has been a year of gradual but irregular recovery from the crisis of October, 1907. Thus *Bradstreet's* (New York) records that "guiding forces and ultimate results were toward recuperation and repair"; and *Dun's Review* (New York), while reporting "more or less idle machinery in the leading industries" at the close of 1908, adds that "forward spring contracts have been most encouraging, many mills and factories having good orders for shipment during the next three months."

Man's conquest of the air has advanced amazingly during the year, chiefly through the genius of the Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio, inventors of the Wright aeroplane. With this machine Wilbur Wright has made a sustained flight of a hundred miles.

Looking farther afield, the observer notes that in England, Russia, Germany, France, and Turkey the year has been notable for constitutional or social reforms. Peace advocates also will find comfort in the fact that 1908 has only minor wars on its roster, while several victories stand to the credit of international arbitration.

The bloodless revolution in Turkey is generally acclaimed the most salient feature of the year.

In the Balkans the delicate situation brought about by Bulgaria's declaration of independence and by Austria-Hungary's seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina still awaits final adjustment, and prophets are reticent as to the outcome. In England the suffragettes have continued their militant methods, and the cause seems to have made headway. The net result of European diplomacy has been to emphasize the increasing isolation of Germany. In India the fiftieth anniversary of the Great Mutiny was marked by ominous demonstrations against British rule, such as seditious utterances in the native press, assaults and assassinations, incendiarism and bomb-throwing. New Zealand became a dominion, and Australia adopted a system of universal compulsory military service. Canada celebrated the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec, Great Britain, France, and the United States taking part. In South America both Venezuela and Paraguay achieved a change of government by revolution, with but little disturbance or bloodshed.

At home the Presidential election took precedence of all other matters of interest in the latter part of the year. The voyage of the United States fleet around the world has been watched by the country with growing satisfaction and pride. A feature of the year that evoked less enthusiasm was the steady increase of expenditure by the Government in the face of diminishing Treasury receipts.

Special importance attaches to the experience of the railways in 1908, since upon them depend, in varying degrees, all the country's industries. Not since 1894, says *The Railway World* of Philadelphia, have American railways passed through such severe trials as in the past year. In spite of rigid economies they report tremendous decreases in gross and net earnings for the year. Yet the Chicago *Tribune*, approaching the subject in a mood of indomitable optimism, remarks that 1908 has afforded the railroads "a breathing-spell," during which the slackness of business enabled them to indulge in some salutary introspection. We read:

"The temporary relief from the strain of trying to move more traffic than they could handle left the railroad executives more leisure for a study of the readjustment of the relations existing between the public and the great corporations, which has been gradually developing since the Hepburn amendment of the Interstate Commerce Law went into effect on August 28, 1906. The coincident let-up in general business activity also gave the shippers and manufacturers a similar opportunity to observe the needs and problems of the transportation companies. The result was that there has been everywhere a much stronger feeling of the interdependence and necessity for cooperation between the shipper and the carrier."

Other channels of business activity which carried shrunken streams in 1908 were those of foreign commerce as a whole and of transatlantic travel—the passenger earnings of the transatlantic steamship lines, according to *The Journal of Commerce*, falling $26,000,000 below the figures for 1907. Our foreign commerce, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun*, showed a decline for the year of about 13 per cent., the shrinkage amounting to approximately $500,000,000. Two-fifths of this loss is on the export side, and three-fifths on the import side. Says *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore):

"The United States is not alone in the record of smaller imports and smaller exports which will characterize the history of our foreign commerce in the year about to end. Of the 25 principal countries of the world whose foreign commerce the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor records month by month and year by year, all but four show a falling off in imports."

The four exceptions are Argentina, Spain, Greece, and Sweden.

The benefactions of the year in the United States, as represented by gifts and bequests, also fall below the record of 1907 by some $59,000,000. As compiled by the Chicago *Tribune*, they amount nevertheless to the great sum of $90,932,090. The largest donor was Andrew Carnegie, whose gifts amounted to nearly seven and a half million dollars, while the name of John D. Rockefeller comes second with donations amounting to close upon three millions.

Farm products of the United States, on the other hand, broke all records, amounting, according to official estimate, to $7,778,000,000.

The world's gold output also increased, exceeding that of 1907 by about six millions.

Turning again to the debit side of the ledger, we find that the world's loss of human life by such accidents and disasters as were recorded in the daily press amounted to nearly a quarter of a million. The Chicago *Tribune*, which makes a specialty of such statistics, finds that the deaths due to the epidemics and the little wars of the year would increase this number by more than 70,000. Narrowing its investigation to the United States, the same paper finds that homicides (exclusive of suicides and lynchings) amounted to 8,952, an increase of 240 over 1907. The suicide record "shows the same steady increase that has marked the past few years," the number for 1908 being 10,852. *The Tribune* further reports that "the number of legal executions steadily decreases, while the volume of crime increases, the executions in 1908 being 92, as compared with 104 in 1907 and 123 in 1906." The lynchings in 1908 numbered 100, "the largest number since 1903." Ninety-seven of these were in the South, 3 in the North, and 93 of the victims were negroes.

The same paper finds that the fire losses of the United States, exclusive of forest fires, amounted in 1908 to about $172,000,000, as compared with $150,000,000 the year before. Losses through embezzlements, forgeries, and bank-wreckings amounted to $13,555,536, exceeding those for 1907.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OFFICIAL returns, now practically complete, show that Hisgen was not elected.—*Chicago News.*

TOM LONGBOAT is going to get married. Couldn't run quite fast enough.—*Cleveland Leader.*

IT is lucky for the lions that the President is not to greet them in his present mood.—*Chicago News.*

CONGRESS would like to know what kind of a lid the Reichstag uses.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

AN easy way to get the census would be to count the persons mentioned for the Taft Cabinet.—*New York American.*

GENERAL SIMON has been elected President of Haiti for the term ending with the next revolution.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

SENATOR BOURNE, of Oregon, says that the office of President is "a continuous and terrific strain." We all feel it.—*New York World.*

PARAGRAPHERS are calling those Councilmen Pittsburglars; and, singularly enough, they are already in the pen.—*New York World.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JAPAN'S UNFORTUNATE CONTEMPT FOR CHINA

THAT Japan really understands China less than the Western nations do, and is injuring herself by her failure to study real conditions in China, and at the same time is doing injustice to the Chinese, is the startling admission made by Count Okuma (a leading statesman of the Opposition party) in the Tokyo monthly *Taiyo* ("the Sun"). By this failure, he adds, they have alienated the sympathy of the Celestials, and the practical result has been that they have crippled their own trade with this vast and rich empire. Western countries are stepping in, and Japan runs the risk of being somewhat isolated in Asia. The American-Japanese compact may prove after all the union of the clay pot with the iron kettle, and Japanese clay will be crusht in contact with American iron in their competition for the Chinese market. Count Okuma declares that America knows much more about China, and how to conciliate the Chinese, than Japan does. He advises Japan to be a little less supercilious, to maintain honestly the "Open Door," and to strive after a kind and conciliatory policy and disposition of mind toward the now seriously disgruntled Celestials. Japan was once the pupil and imitator of China. China is now offended by the airs which the conquerors of Russia assume, and consequently will not trade with them to the extent which would be possible, if only Japan were a little less selfish and exacting. To quote his words:

"Not less than fifteen centuries ago our country came under the spell of Chinese civilization, and two hundred years later Japan adopted many of the institutions and customs as well as the literature of her advanced neighbor. Up to the national regeneration of Japan some forty years ago, our educational system, if system it can be called, had practically been modeled after that of China. And yet how little the people know of China, and how indifferent they are to the happenings of great moment that are at present daily agitating that vast country! True, our commerce with China is, in point of volume, next only to that of Great Britain; but this is simply due to the geographical advantages we enjoy. Had the people taken a greater interest in China—not the China of classics, but the China of to-day—and studied her political and economic institutions as they now exist, our trade in China would have developed to a much greater extent."

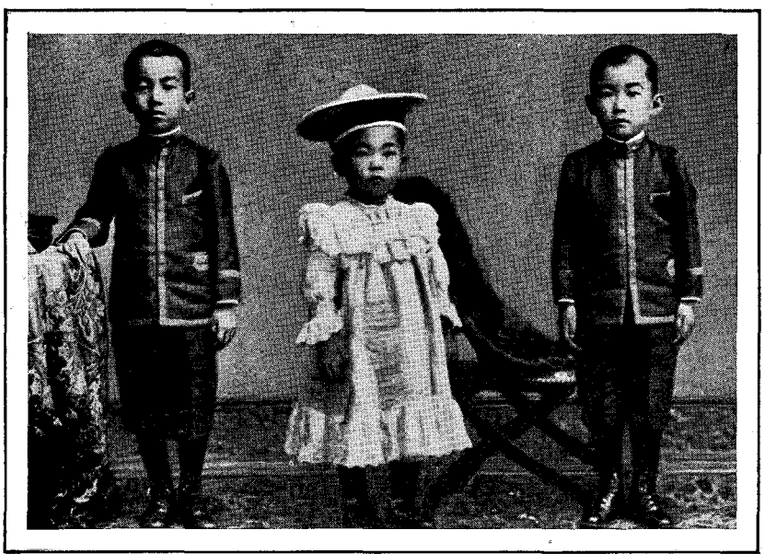
Copyrighted, 1908, by Harris & Ewing, Washington.

CHINA'S APPRECIATION OF AMERICAN JUSTICE.

This photograph shows the special envoy, T'ang Shao Yi (with his hands clasped before him, at Minister Wu's left), who is sent by the Chinese Government to thank America for our remission of $14,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity, left after paying for actual damages. China will use this sum to send students here to be educated, and over one hundred of them appear in this group. This is one of the ways by which America is gaining China's good will, which Japan complains it can not secure.

Not only do the Japanese fail in eagerness to study conditions in China, but, according to Count Okuma, they have assumed an attitude of contempt toward the Chinese — an attitude not calculated to foster friendly relationship between two nations. He continues:

"The Governments of Europe and America have shown considerable leniency toward the Government at Peking, while their private citizens have likewise exerted their influence to befriend the Chinese people. It is true that the Western nations, like ourselves, still retain exterritoriality in the Celestial Empire; yet, in spite of this, they have not been slow

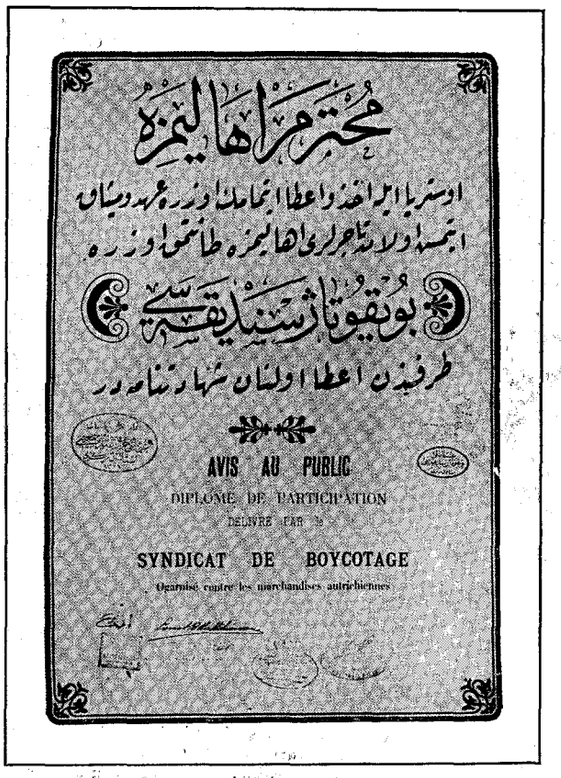


THE FUTURE MIKADO AND HIS BROTHERS.

Prince Hirohito, eldest son of the Japanese Crown Prince, stands by the table. At his left is Prince Nobuhito and, in a military attitude, Prince Yasuhito.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to understand that their interests in that country can be best promoted by dealing with the Chinese in a spirit of sympathy and tolerance. Japan, on the contrary, intentionally assumes an overbearing attitude toward the Chinese, looking down upon them as a hopelessly effete people. Perhaps the Western nations have no more respect for the Chinaman than we have, but their contempt



A DIPLOMA OUT OF WHICH WAR MAY COME.

The certificate issued to Turks who boycott Austria.

If there is war between Turkey and Austria, as it seems possible there may be in the spring, the Turkish boycott of Austrian goods will have done much toward causing the hostilities. Therefore, exceptional interest attaches to the diploma here illustrated, a copy of which is given to those who take part in the boycott. The inscription, translated, reads: "Notice to the public. Diploma of participation issued by the syndicate of boycotters organized against the Austrian merchants."

—*Illustrated London News.*

of him is concealed under the cloak of sagacious diplomacy. Not only does the individual Japanese show no such caution in dealing with the Chinese, but Japan's policy in China has been such as to invoke even among ourselves a suspicion of severity."

It is, the Count believes, this attitude of contempt which has utterly alienated from Japan the friendly feeling which she inspired in the Chinese mind at the time of the Boxer trouble through the bravery and chivalrous conduct of her soldiers. Japan had every reason to expect courtesy and gratitude from the Chinese, after she had gallantly taken arms against Russia. For her disappointed expectations the ingratitude of the Chinaman is, no doubt, partly responsible, but the Japanese, Count Okuma warns his fellow countrymen, must remember that their policy since the war with Russia has not been calculated to foster the feeling of gratitude on the part of the Celestials. In the Count's opinion, China's ill-feeling toward the Japanese since the war with Russia is as intense as her friendly sentiment was warm at the termination of the Boxer disturbance.

To alleviate this unhappy condition, the Count urges that the attitude of the Japanese Government and people be radically altered. He also emphatically declares that in the disposition of the Chinese question Japan must show unswerving fidelity to the principle of the "Open Door" and "Equal Opportunity."

—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW TURKISH PARLIAMENT

THE world has looked on in astonishment, mingled with curiosity and doubt, at the opening of the Turkish Parliament by the Sultan in the ancient Forum of Augustus at Constantinople. The whole Ottoman Empire showed a keen but grave interest in the occasion, and all nationalities were represented in the streets of Stamboul. Everything would indicate that no such parliament has ever met before. According to the London *Spectator:*

"The crowd was the most wonderful that any city in the world could have produced, and, strangest of all, the windows and most of the roofs were bright with the faces of Turkish women, who, for this occasion at least, dispensed with the veil. Inside the Parliament House the mixture of races and creeds, distinguished by a great variety of picturesque costume, justly reflected the nature of the Turkish Empire. Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Arabs, and Druses mixt with soldiers, and great officers of state in gorgeous uniforms, were all represented."

This "want of homogeneity" in the Turkish Parliament is pointed out by the above paper as constituting one of the dangers which beset its practical life. Unless the members and parties surmount their racial prejudices, at the dictation of a majority, "there can be very little hope for the maintenance of parliamentary institutions." *The Nation* (London) echoes this opinion and remarks of the president of the Parliament:

"Ahmed Riza Bey, thinker, Positivist, and man of honor, is a singularly sympathetic figure when he talks in French to a European audience about tolerance or peace. But how precisely will he strike a sheik from the Yemen or a feudal chief from the Kurdish mountains? That, in a sentence, is the new Eastern Question."

The London *Times*, however, has a belief that the excellent qualities of the Turks, and especially of the Young Turk party, will surmount all difficulties. Speaking of the European sympathy with this party, *The Times* observes:

"This universal sympathy is inspired, not so much by the particular form which the new Turkish Government has assumed, as by the fact that there is a new government, breaking away from the bad traditions of the old one. . . . Conjoined with that is a sense

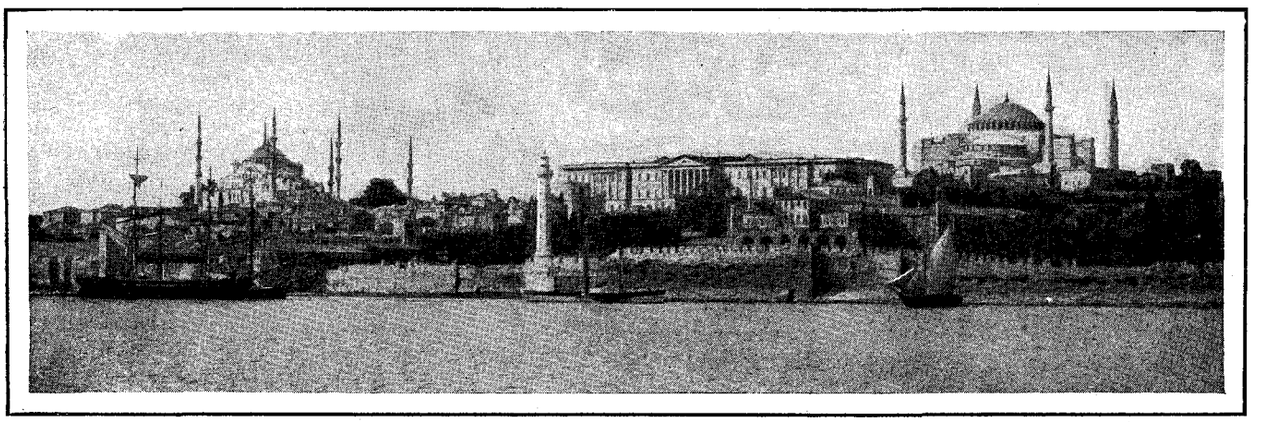
THE ADOPTED FATHER.

ABDUL HAMID.—"Well, if any one had told me a year ago that I should come to this!"

—*Punch* (London).

of relief and delight at the discovery that Turkey possesses a fund of the qualities that make for good government, under whatever forms it may operate. It is in these moral and intellectual qualities that hope for the future lies. The precise manner in which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PARLIAMENT BUILDING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The new Parliament meets in the long, low building with the Greek portico lying between the mosques of Sultan Ahmed and Hagid Sophia.

they will make themselves felt and the precise institutions in which they will embody themselves are secondary matters, which must depend upon the genius of the race and the environment in which it has to work out the problems of national regeneration."

And, indeed, declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the whole hope of the Turkish Parliament is centered in the Young Turks. To quote an editorial utterance of this Liberal organ:

"The Turkish Liberals, from the first day of this constitutional era, have shown themselves in full control of the power and will of the people. They remain masters of the situation. The elections were largely carried on in accordance with their dictates. The Parliament has been constituted exactly as they wished it to be. No one has hitherto interfered with their activity, and such interference in the future is inconceivable. These favoring circumstances, however, impose serious obligations upon the Young Turks. They will henceforth be held responsible both for the foreign and domestic policy of Turkey. They have hitherto enjoyed high moral credit in Europe. It is to be hoped that they will exhibit in the future the same moderate and reasonable deportment as has characterized them ever since the promulgation of a constitutional government. . . For the future position of Turkey in the world's respect and esteem lies in the hand of the Young Turks."

Some good advice is given to this political group by the solemn and serious *Temps* (Paris), the dignified representative of the Government. They are to take warning from the Douma:

"The Young Turks know how deeply we sympathize with them. May we be allowed to recall to their memory the example of the Russian Cadets, who lost everything because they aimed at obtaining too much. We hope that the Committee of Union and Progress will bear in mind that parliamentary anarchy has always proved the best ally of despotisms. The Young Turks must resign themselves to the inevitable and relinquish all expectation of attaining at one stroke to the progress which they have a perfect right to desire."

"Despotism," in fact, is still lying in wait for the new Parliament, thinks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which thus utters its forebodings:

"It is no use deceiving ourselves. It is impossible to believe that Abdul Hamid has in his heart utterly broken with his earlier ideals of sovereignty. On a former occasion, before the outbreak of the Turko-Russian War, he granted his subjects a constitution, with the intention of withdrawing it as soon as he felt himself strong enough to do so. We may be sure that he will take the same course with the present Parliament if he can. The most important duty of the Young Turk party will be to prevent this."

The first duty of the Turkish Parliament, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is to face the present Balkan question, which it has providentially been raised up to adjust. This, perhaps, is an echo of the Sultan's opening speech in which, in reference to Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Austrian Emperor's descent on Bosnia-Herzegovina, he said:

"It is now the task of our Council of Ministers to choose what measures should be taken to safeguard the rights of the nation, and it is our desire that they should obtain the support of Parliament in this task."

The *Tageblatt* deals with this point as follows:

"The historic moment in which the representatives of the Ottoman people are assembled from all quarters of the Empire between the Adriatic and the Persian Gulf finds Turkey involved in a foreign entanglement of critical seriousness. The question, 'War or Peace?' which is on every tongue, has not yet been decided in favor of the peace-lovers. But as any weakness existing in Turkey always imperils the peace of Europe, so by strengthening her, the guaranties of the world's permanent peacefulness are multiplied. On these grounds it is our heartfelt wish that the Parliament will consider it its first duty to complete the strengthening, in a military sense, of their country, and that their efforts will be successful in doing so."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT FRANCIS JOSEPH HAS DONE

THE Emperor of Austria is at this present moment the most vituperated and lampooned man in Europe. He is accused of dishonorable juggling with treaty obligations, with robbing Turkey and morally contaminating the social and domestic life o Bosnia-Herzegovina through his Austrian officials and soldiery; he is caricatured as betraying senile weakness and ambition in yielding to the counsels of his son Francis Ferdinand, and finally he is charged with recklessly imperiling the peace of Europe through the hectoring insolence of his Foreign Minister Aehrenthal toward the Turkish Government. We might quote a hundred passages from the German, French, English, and Italian press in illustration of these statements. It is, however, pleasanter to turn to an article in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin) in which attention is drawn to the great qualities of Francis Joseph and the reforms which he has introduced into his Empire. This article is written by a very competent authority, Dr. August Fournier, professor of history in the University of Vienna. The racial factions which prevail from one end of the Empire to the other presented the greatest difficulties to the administration, says Professor Fournier. The kingdom of Hungary, with its parliament, has required all the skill of the wisest diplomacy to control. Then the mingling of imperial with Mussulman authority has imported a hundred difficulties into the question of government. To quote Dr. Fournier's words:

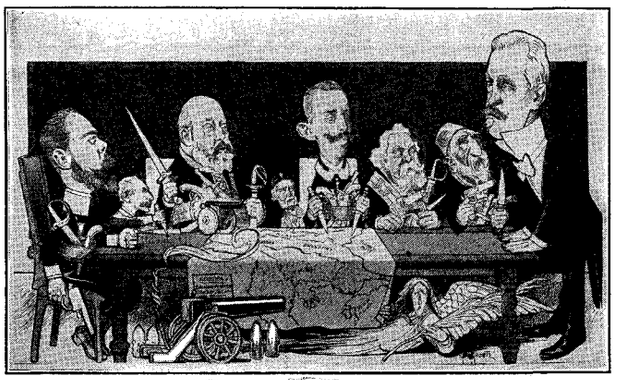
"This sovereign, by his energy, his intelligence, his activity, has shown himself quite equal to the burden laid upon him, and the duties of his high office. His duties have been such as no other man could have fulfilled. He has necessarily been an indefatigable toiler. He has not been able to feel satisfied in merely giving his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sanction to the work of others; he has been compelled to superintend personally an infinite number of transactions pertaining to the Government. The constitution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is so complicated as to require the intervention of the Crown in all important matters of state. To these difficulties must be added the bitter conflicts between the various nationalities which are grouped under this single monarchy. . . . In such a condition of things it is very fortunate for the Austro-Hungarian Empire that the man who holds the throne is a ruler who recognizes the high importance of his task and has been prepared to meet every difficulty to which he brings the resources of an illuminated judgment, a will of iron, and an exquisite tact sufficient to crown his efforts with success."

The Professor enumerates one by one the reforms which the Emperor has promoted. He has improved the judiciary and introduced the jury system; he has inaugurated representative government, and the Continent has long been kept in peace by his institution of the Triple Alliance, upon whose duration the peace of Central Europe still depends. Finally, he has improved the financial condition of Austro-Hungary. To quote further:

"Between 1881 and 1908 there has been a sensible improvement in the fiscal condition of the Empire. This improvement is attested by the fact that the commerce of the country, which amounted to 2,640,000,000 crowns [$528,000,000] in 1888, rose to about 6,000,000,000 crowns [$1,200,000,000] in 1906. The deposits in the savings-banks in twelve years (1890–1902) rose from 2,600,000,000 crowns [$520,000,000] to 4,400,000,000 crowns [$880,000,000]. During the same period the finances of the Government showed a parallel improvement."



THE INJURED INNOCENTS.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER.—"Well, here I am, gentlemen; what will you have?"

POWERS.—"We feel that we are being threatened, and we demand the disarmament of Austria."

—*Floh* (Vienna).

Professor Fournier declares that the Emperor has applied himself most assiduously to the study of economic questions. He has made as careful provision as possible for the poorer classes. A law of compulsory insurance against sickness imposes this obligation upon all operatives. There is now before the legislature a bill by which a pension will be granted to the old and disabled.

These are the measures of a paternal government, measures which Francis Joseph has loved not only to promote but actually to originate. The great secret of his popularity in Europe up to the last few months has resided in the fact that he has always minded his own business. He has shown himself to be that just despot which a shrewd political writer thinks is the highest type of a ruler. Everything that could promote Austrian trade, everything that could secure Austrian tranquillity, has been attempted by him. After enumerating other reforms such as that of Universal Suffrage in Austria Dr. Fournier concludes:

"The credit for this last reform [Universal Suffrage] as well as for those which we have so far enumerated is to be given to the Emperor of Austria himself, which fact accounts for the affection and veneration entertained toward him by almost all of his subjects."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KALEIDOSCOPIC KAISER

WHILE the impulsive acts of William II. seem to reveal his character to all the world, we are told by one who knows him well that such is not the case. He may seem to lay bare his heart in a *Daily Telegraph* interview, a speech to his troops, a dispatch to a Krueger, a Zeppelin, or any one at the other end of the wire, he may seem to be rearranging the whole map of Europe by hurried trips and confabulations here and there, but his real personal feelings are known to few. Sometimes, however, he lays off his admiral's uniform, has his valet relieve him of his cavalry boots, and meets his friends on an equal footing. A certain "diplomat" who "has known William II. long and well, who has frequently talked with him, and has even held long conversations" with the German sovereign, seeing the real man "in his habit as he lived," has communicated to the editor of the *Matin* (Paris) his impression of this picturesque personage. He declares that William II. is not at present sulking in his tent, like a second Achilles, but is tormented with remorse on account of his recent lapses and the general displeasure which he has incurred. These are his sympathetic words:

"The Kaiser is undoubtedly a sick man. He is melancholy, does not go out hunting, does not travel, makes no speeches. If he is carrying out the agreement with von Buelow, made November 17, he is overscrupulously observing it. At any rate, in this twentieth century, the silence of kings gives a lesson to the peoples of the earth.

"I can easily understand that the Kaiser feels somewhat downhearted at being caught in a fault. What is more natural than that he should feel blue over the rebuke which he has publicly received from his people?"

This writer goes on to say that the natural disposition of William II. predisposes him to this sensitiveness. He thus describes the predominant passion in the sovereign's character:

"What is the mainspring in a mental organization at once manifold and inconsistent; at once captivating and deceiving, impulsive and absolute? This secret spring which prevails throughout all his fits and starts and caprices, throughout all his imperial activity, is coquetry, a desire to please, accompanied with the wish to attract others. A combination of [Molière's coquette] *Célimène* and an absolute Czar, that is William II."

The "diplomat" particularly noticed how the Kaiser displayed the charms of his special character as a host at Potsdam and Kiel. Thus we read:

"How many hours of intimacy do I fondly remember, when the affability of the Kaiser and his delicate attentions to the least detail of his guest's enjoyment seemed to provoke, even to solicit, from them some token of their approbation. One incident among others I recall. Entertaining a French officer at his table the Kaiser wore the medal of China, and raising his glass to drink the health of his guest, pointed to the medal as a sign of their comradeship in arms."

As a matter of fact the Kaiser likes the French and speaks their tongue like a native:

"The Kaiser speaks French as if he had been born in Montmartre. He loves the striking metaphors of that tongue and uses them in a way that proves his profound knowledge of the language."

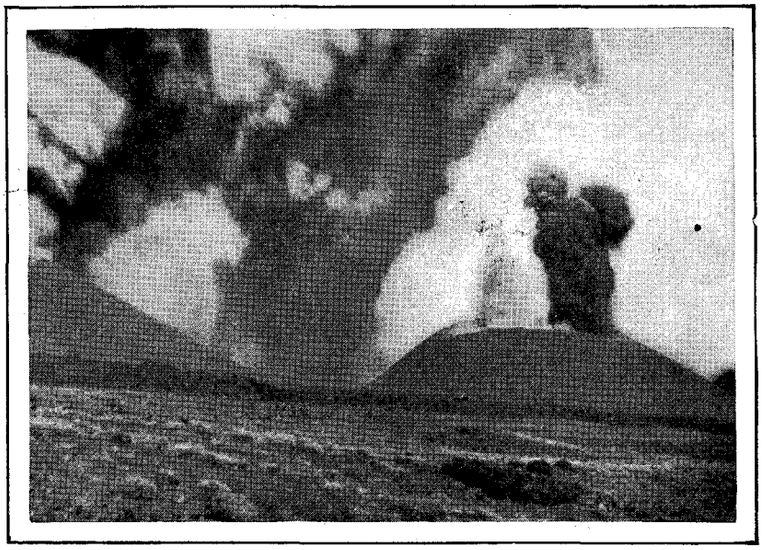
But his brain is always in a whirl of excitement, we are told. When Norway and Sweden separated, he said to a Frenchman that it reminded him of the Revolution of 1789 when Louis XVI. was "kicked out." Yet his views and his opinions can not be said to clash with one another because they succeed each other with such rapidity as they pass over the lens of his brain. The "diplomat" remarks:

"You can not say that William II. has any contradictions in his character. He entertains many successive opinions, but they are all sincere. The brain of the Kaiser is a moving picture machine, a cinematograph."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PREDICTING GEOLOGIC UPHEAVALS

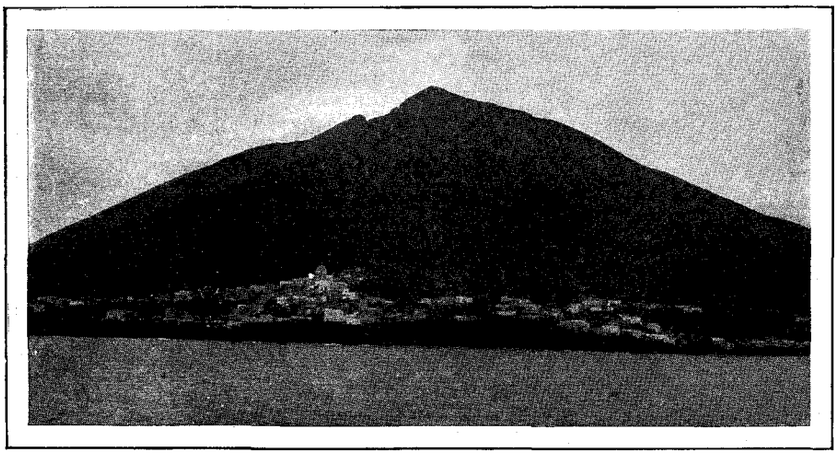
IT is generally acknowledged that a science attains its highest stage when it enables us to foretell what is going to happen. Judged by this standard, meteorology is much further advanced than geology. The weather may now be foretold with some accuracy, yet almost no effort is made to forecast the movements of the earth's crust, on which so many thousands of lives often depend. We have an elaborate science of geology, but it confines itself almost entirely to the records of the past There are rare cases where it has entered the predictive stage, but these are so infrequent as merely to stand out as exceptions. Thus we are told by Prof. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that the recent Sicilian diaster was foretold by an American volcanologist, Frank Alvord Perret, who has predicted disaster on Mount Etna for two years past. Professor Jaggar writes in *The Evening Post* (New York, January 2):



MT. ETNA IN ERUPTION.
Another outbreak of this Sicilian volcano is predicted.

"Mr. Perret, who was decorated by the Crown of Italy for his splendid service to science and to humanity on Vesuvius in 1906, wrote in *The World's Work* of November, 1907: 'By the rational methods of scientific research, we know that a great eruption of Mt. Etna is impending, the only uncertainty at present being which side of the mountain will break open.' Great volcanic eruptions are preceded by great earthquakes, and the Messina disaster of December 28 comes on an earthquake date ('terrestrial maximum of gravitational stress') actually platted in advance by Mr. Perret on his diagrams for 1908. . . . He is a man whose whole time is unselfishly devoted to these studies, but he has no observatory and no adequate means of support. A few business men in Springfield, Mass., last year came valiantly to his aid, and now their foresight is worthy of all honor."

It is a reproach to science, Dr. Jaggar thinks, that this higher or predictive side of earth-study has not been developed. He says:



STROMBOLI.
This volcano, in the region of the recent earthquake, has been in continual eruption for 2,000 years. About 2,000 people live on its slopes.

"The coast-lines of the world are dotted with volcanoes, and no region is known which is exempt from earthquakes. No geologist in the United States would venture to deny the statement that New York City is just as liable to a great earthquake disaster as was Charleston in 1886. With these facts before us, it would seem justifiable to call science to account for its attitude with regard to the lithosphere (or rock-crust) as contrasted with its point of view concerning the atmosphere. If wrong, no one is more likely to acknowledge his error than the man of science, for he is a humble seeker after truth. Sometimes a great world-wide affliction, like this horror which has stunned and mutilated Italy, may work beneficence by stimulating men to a new vision of their usefulness.

"A great convention of American geologists has just completed its deliberations in Baltimore. All of these gentlemen are interested in earthquakes, but there are probably not a half-dozen members of the society who have any technical or mathematical knowledge of them, and not many more who have ever experienced one. The idea that such experience were important for a geologist would be scouted as a jest. Many of these men are teachers in universities."

The writer imagines that if a Martian astronomer were to appear suddenly in this convention, after returning from a visit to the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, where his own existence had been so wonderfully interpreted, the following dialog might be expected:

"Where you know the heavens so well, of course your own earth is to you as an open book?"

"Yes," reluctantly.

"You have observatories for the recording of all earth phenomena?"

"No."

"What! Did you not learn everything about local terrestrial motions before you studied the stars?"

"No, we do not know anything about terrestrial movements."

"Do you mean to tell me that you have not many instruments for observing them?"

"We have the seismograph, but none of us understands it, and as for other earth motions, all we know we have learned from the physicist and the astronomer."

"But you live on the earth, and must have to meet every crisis as it arises; can you foretell nothing?"

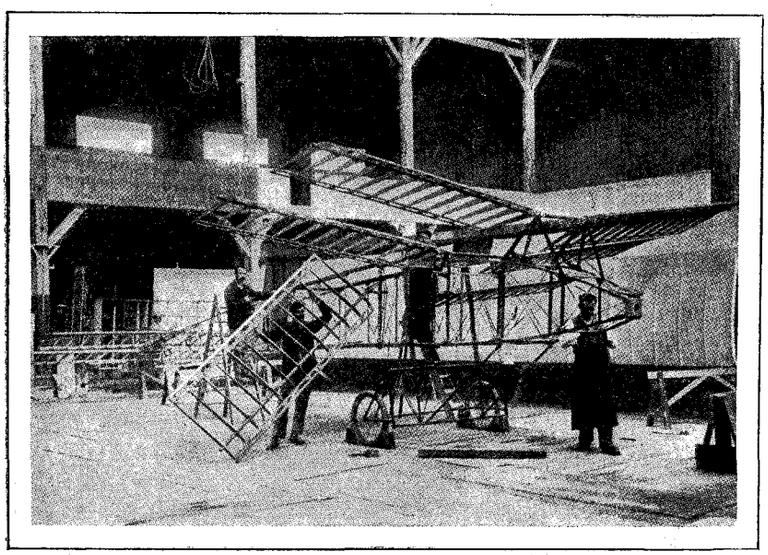
"Well, you see, we don't think of it that way. We treat it historically, and make notes, and use a hammer and a compass, and are very much interested in the bones of Jurassic reptiles and in making maps of the rocks, and in finding out all about iron and coal. But we have no such precise knowledge as the astronomer."

"But surely, in teaching your young men in the universities, you begin by precise instrumental study of the present earth and its processes, and have a vast accumulation of experience concerning

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

those processes, in the form of tables, measurements, formulas, curves, diagrams, and computations?"

"No, almost nothing has been done in accumulating experience or empirical data, *except by the Japanese*. When a volcanic eruption or an earthquake occurs we send a geologist to study the results, and he writes a thick and learned report. We do not know anything about what the conditions were during the months before the disaster. We teach our young geologists first a little physics and chemistry, and a few generalities about earth process, and then set them to work mapping ancient rocks. The *highest* development of geology is the unraveling of the history of the past. We haven't time to go into prediction and humanistic geology."



MOUNTING THE WINGS OF A NOVEL FLYING-MACHINE.

Professor Jaggar assures us that the above is not exaggerated. The blame, however, does not rest with the geologist, but rather with the haphazard growth of his science, and the proximity of the earth, which has made observation and measurement difficult for him in view of the littleness of man. He goes on:

"This plea, however, can no longer be urged in extenuation of the neglect of the study of earth process. We have a considerable knowledge of physical science, and there are many instruments applicable to the earth. There is a very precise science known as geodesy, which has for its object the determination of the figure of the earth. There is geology, which aims to decipher earth history. Between these two there is needed a new science, many phases of which are now being studied, and this might well be named geonomy, the science of the laws which govern the earth. . . . . .

"When young men think of making science their life-work, it would be well to remember Pasteur, and to consider carefully whether the 'highest' development of the investigative faculties may not concern itself with humane rather than with historical motives."

Professor Jaggar notes in a letter to the New York *Tribune* that "volcanic eruptions give much more evident forewarning than great earthquakes," but he believes we can do more than has been done in forecasting the latter. He says:

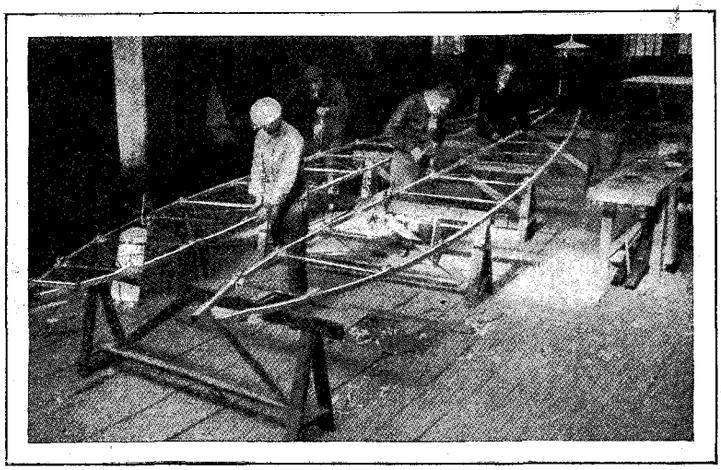
"If steam pressures and temperatures were regularly recorded at widely distributed volcanic vents and earth shrinkage were recorded by various seismometrical instruments at well chosen stations where known tilting and faulting is in progress, and deep-seated flow were examined with pyrometers, microphones, and experimental gravity pendulums in those places where we know lava columns are in motion, as they are under Mount Etna to-day, I think there is no question but that we would in a few years secure empirical data from these sources which would lead to a science of forecasting outbreaks."

A NEW INDUSTRY

UNDER this heading, the manufacture of aeroplanes is described in *The Car* (London, December 9). The Voisin factory, near Paris, has been established solely for the construction of flying-machines, and employs over 40 workmen. It was in 1903, we are told, that Mr. Gabriel Voisin first conceived the idea of devoting his attentions to the problem of mechanical flight, and having obtained the support of several well-known aeronauts, including Mr. Archdeacon, he carried out a long series of interesting trials with different planes at the small seaside town of Berck. The writer continues:

"These trials were continued for almost a whole year, and then further experiments were made on the Seine in tow of a speedy motor-boat. The latter trials were attended with a good deal of risk owing to the dangerous inclinations often taken by the aeroplane, and on one occasion M. Voisin narrowly escaped from being drowned. But the results of these prolonged experiments were so conclusive, that in 1904 it was decided to make an attempt to fit a machine with one of the petrol motors, which at that epoch were only just arriving at a stage where they were sufficiently light and reliable to make the experiment possible. In association with M. Blériot numbers of further trials were carried out, but no practical result was obtained, the machine clinging persistently to 'Mother Earth.' In 1905 M. Gabriel Voisin was joined by his brother, who had just completed his military service, and it was then that the present works at Billancourt were started upon. The honor to accomplish the first flight in Europe on a 'heavier-than-air' machine, however, fell to Santos Dumont who, in October, 1906, flew for a distance of over 50 yards with his famous '14 *bis*.'

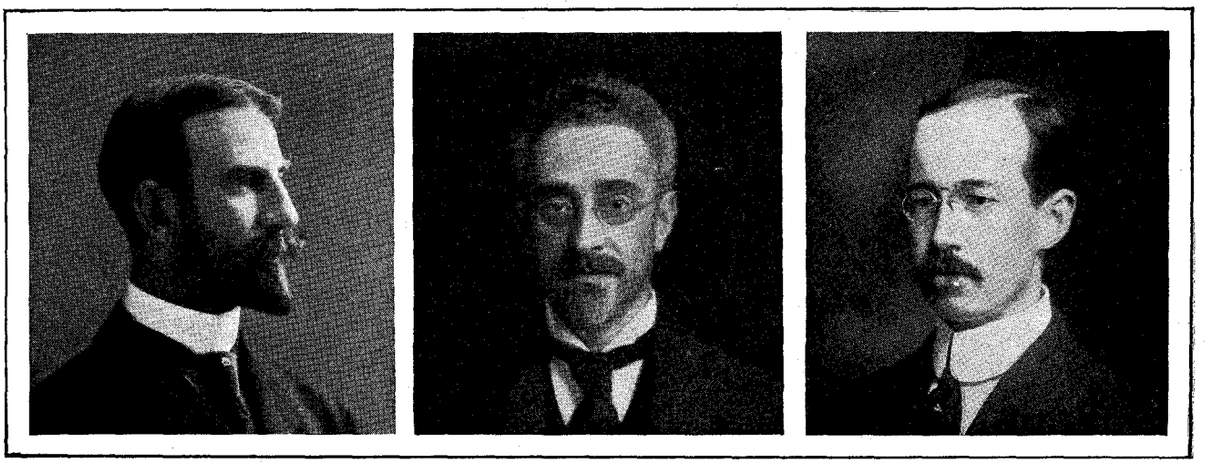
"The Voisin Frères were nevertheless not to be left behind for long, and by carefully comparing their own experiences and those of their competitors, they soon scored a brilliant success by placing in the hands of Mr. Henry Farman the machine with which he won the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize in January of the present year. As soon as it was clearly proved that this type of machine could be made to fly when it was wanted to, the makers of it set to work to build others of similar design, and entering into the spacious erecting-shop of the Voisin works, one is curiously imprest at the sight of so many winged machines in different stages of construction.



ERECTING THE AEROPLANE FRAME MEMBERS.

"The framework is made from well-seasoned ash, and is curved into its desired shape by a network of fine steel wires, combining lightness with strength. This main framework, which carries the pilot and the motor as well as the tail-piece, is of exactly the same design for all the models of aeroplanes, whether it be a monoplane, a biplane, or a triplane. Onto it any number of planes can be fixt, but up to the present, it is the biplanes of the types

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



DR. FREDERICK L. CHASE. DR. WILLIAM L. ELKIN. MR. MASON SMITH.

AMERICAN ASTRONOMERS HONORED BY FRANCE.

Awarded the Lalande medal for measuring stellar distances.

used by Messrs. Farman and Delagrange that have given the most satisfactory results. The 'wings' are covered with a specially prepared tissue of varnished silk, which is stretched tightly over the wooden framework. Great care has to be taken in the construction of the propellers, to avoid any risk of their bursting at the high speed at which they revolve. These and all the other mechanical parts, with the exception, of course, of the motors, are made in the machine-shop at the Voisin works, by the side of which there is a testing-bed for the engines. The output of the Voisin works is about three aeroplanes a month, but if necessary this quantity could be almost doubled within a very short period. Some 20 machines can be put in hand at once. Three weeks only is the time now asked for delivery, and the price of a complete machine is just about £1,000. So sure are the makers of their machines, and their abilities to fly without the need of any special skill on the part of the driver, that they undertake to guarantee that the purchaser shall make a flight of a kilometer before his machine is delivered to him."

CELESTIAL RANGE-FINDING

THIS title is bestowed editorially by the New York *Tribune* (December 19) on the kind of painstaking measurement for which three astronomers of the Yale University observatory have just been honored by the Paris Academy of Sciences with the Lalande medal. Says *The Tribune:*

"Many of the problems which the devotees of stellar science seek to solve possess a fascination for thousands of educated persons, but none of them has provoked more eager curiosity than the probable distances of the stars.

"Two general methods have been employed in the inquiry. One resembles that used by military men to ascertain how far away an enemy's troops or ships are. The parallax, or apparent displacement of a star as seen from widely separated points in the earth's orbit, supplies the material for this first kind of calculation. Many stars are so distant, however, that they have no parallax. Help in solving the problem is then afforded if it can be discovered that they change their relative positions as compared with their neighbors. In measuring 'proper motions' an instrument called the heliometer is brought into play. For a long time the only device of that character in the United States was the one in the Yale observatory. Dr. William L. Elkin has for years been distinguished for the application he has made of it to the task of computing stellar distances. It is upon him and two associates, Dr. Frederick L. Chase and Mr. Mason Smith, that the Lalande medal has now been conferred. Since the work done by these men is practically unsurpassed in its delicacy, their fellow countrymen may well feel keen satisfaction in the compliment paid them.

"One of the conclusions which measurements of this class warrant is that a far greater diversity exists in the brilliancy of the stars than would otherwise be supposed. What was long considered the nearest star in the northern heavens (61 Cygni) is so far off that its light takes from seven to nine years to reach the earth. Multiply the distance traveled by a ray of light in a second (186,000 miles) by the number of seconds in a year ($365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60$), and you have the distance traversed by a ray of light in a single year. Now, some of the estimates based on heliometer observations make the distance of Arcturus about one hundred and fifty 'light years.' It must, therefore, be several thousand times brighter than either 61 Cygni or our sun. That still other orbs are many hundreds of 'light years' away is considered probable by sane astronomers. How utterly beyond comparison must their radiance be!"

BREAD AND ITS ADULTERATIONS

THAT adulterated bread is not wholly a modern article of commerce is shown by the fact that a French "pure-food law" of 1659 strictly prescribes the constituents of bread and the processes to be allowed in bakeries. Long before this, in 1307, a French decree ordered that adulterated bread should be broken up and given to the poor—a somewhat doubtful benefaction, it would seem. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 21) the chief pharmacist of the French Army, Mr. A. Balland, has an interesting article on this subject. He writes:

"Bread is adulterated by the addition of other kinds of flour than wheat, by the use of old flour, and especially by excessive hydration.

"The addition of flour made of foreign substances communicates to the bread the properties belonging to these flours—exaggerated whiteness for rice and starch, a darker tint for rye and buckwheat, a characteristic odor and taste for Indian corn and beans. . . . . .

"The presence of old flours gives to the bread an unsatisfactory look. The bread is heavier, the form deprest, the crust browner, and the crumb soggy. When eaten it leaves in the mouth an after-taste of acridity, which persists and later provokes thirst.

"The odor is quite different from the agreeable and aromatic odor of bread made with flour only a month old. A fragment of crumb placed between the lips gives, when the breath is drawn in, the sensation of acridity peculiar to old flours.

"Some authorities have recommended that, to improve the defective appearance of bread made with bad flour, the flour should be kneaded with certain salts, such as alum or the sulfates of zinc and copper. This is to be condemned, even when very small quantities are used. . . . It may be detected by burning a few ounces of the bread, when, besides the common salt that it contains, we should find normally in the ashes, only the natural mineral constituents of the wheat."

The commonest fraud practised in connection with bread, says this authority, is the excessive use of water. Millon, a former chief pharmacist of the army, found that 100 pounds of flour would

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

make from 126 to 148 pounds of bread, with a variation of the proportion of water amounting to only 6 per cent. in the flour and 7 per cent. in the loaf; that is to say, according as the flour contained 13 or 19 per cent. of water, and the bread 35 or 42 per cent. The writer says on this point:

"My experiments have shown that bread does not lose organic matters during the baking, so that a measurement of the water in

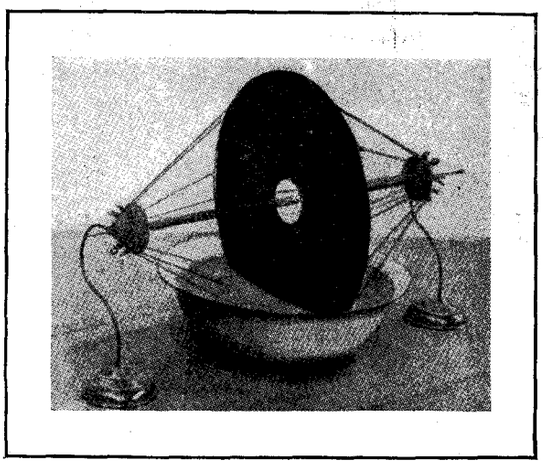


FIG. 1.—PRESENT FORM OF THE GUILLOT MOTOR.

the flour and in the baked bread will detect whether too much water has been added to the dough.

"This question has occupied many minds. From time immemorial it has been the custom, in certain parts of France, to boil bran with water, and use this water, after straining, to make bread and thus secure a larger product. . . . . .

"The boiling of bran still has its advocates, altho bran at present is less rich in nutritive principles than formerly. . . . No year passes in which the Central War Office is not besieged by inventors who claim to have found a means of augmenting the amount of bread that can be made with a given weight of flour. One of them, in 1890, asserted that he could make 160 to 165 pounds of bread with 100 pounds of flour, treated with bran-water, instead of 140, which is the usual amount. It was found that the increased weight was not due to the bran, as he claimed, but to excess of water. In 1891, I had occasion to show that another process consisted simply in kneading the flour with boiled rice. In favorable conditions, rice will take up about five times its weight of water, making a semifluid mass that easily mixes with bread-dough.

"To sum up, all means proposed for augmenting the yield of bread depend on the same thing; namely, the introduction of an

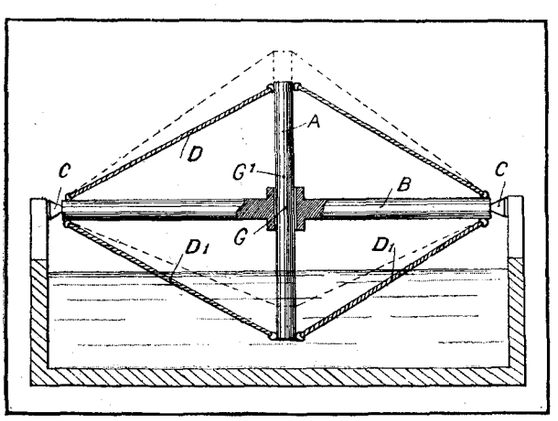


FIG. 2. PRINCIPLE OF THE GUILLOT MOTOR.

abnormal quantity of water; in other words, it is proposed to sell water for bread. . . . . .

"It has been said above that 100 pounds of flour may yield 126 to 148 pounds of bread, and that in the army we allow 140. The Paris bakeries allow 128, but this is only an average. . . . The crust contains only 20 per cent. of water, while the crumb contains 45, which means that the more crust there is in the bread, the less water. Now the ratio of the crust to the crumb depends essentially on the form of the loaves, on their size, on the temperature of the oven, on their position during baking, on the time elapsed between baking and sale, and so on.

"It should be added that the determination of water in the bread is a very delicate operation. . . . Instead of analyzing only a few grams, as certain authorities advise, it is necessary to take slices of 100 to 150 grams [about 3 to 5 ounces], including all parts from center to exterior, so that crust and crumb shall both be present in normal proportions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MOTOR ON A NEW PRINCIPLE

A TOY motor depending for its supply of energy on the difference of molecular constitution of two adjoining media has been invented in France. Altho the amount of power developed is minutely small, it is suggested that in a larger form it might possibly receive some useful application. This curious motor is described by Lucien Fournier in a communication to *Cosmos* (Paris), which we translate, reproducing the illustration and diagrams. Says Mr. Fournier:

"Motors are known by the name of the combustible on which they depend—gas motors, gasoline-motors, etc. That of which we are about to speak is, at least at first sight, a 'nothing-at-all' motor. It furnishes energy, apparently without anything to get it from—evidently an ideal machine.

"In reality this motor is, so far, only a laboratory experiment, furnishing a seeming contradiction to the laws of dynamics. We dare not call it a piece of practical mechanism, altho the inventor has faith in its industrial future. In any case it is a very ingenious combination, since it really furnishes continuous motion gratis, profiting by the lost energies of nature.

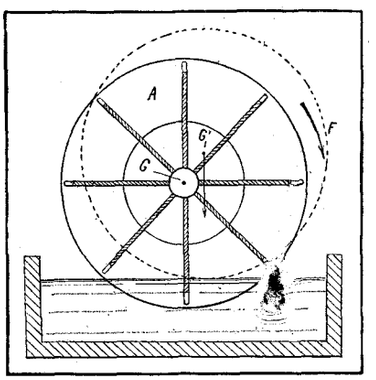


FIG. 3.—DIAGRAM INDICATING THE WORKING OF THE SYSTEM.

"The simplest form given to the device is shown in the figure. A heavy rod, *A*, passes, without touching it, through an axle, *B*, turning on two points *CC*. The rod is connected with the axle by the cords *DD*, D_1D_1, made of hemp or metal. The system is in balance about the axis and consequently remains at rest over the vessel in which it is placed. If, however, water be poured into the vessel, so that part of the lower cords is submerged, something happens. If the cords D_1D_1 are of hemp, they become soaked and shrink. The rod *A* is pushed upward, as shown by the dotted lines; the center of gravity rises from *G* to G_1, the system is thrown out of balance, and the whole revolves about the axis *C.C.* But this puts the cords *D* under water in their turn, so that the operation is repeated. Their length diminishes, while the others, on account of the evaporation of the fluid, return to their normal length.

"There is a new displacement of the center of gravity and a new overturn of the system. And the movement will continue without stopping, so long as the two media of different physical properties [air and water] retain their positions. If the hempen cords be replaced by metallic ones, the result will be the same, provided the two media have different temperatures.

"To obtain rapid motion, a very volatile liquid, such as alcohol, should be used when the cords are of hemp; and very good conductors of heat, when they are of metal.

"The motion of an apparatus of this type is not continuous, neither is it regular in direction. By the use of counterweights sliding on the oblique wires the system may be forced to turn constantly in the same direction, for the counterweight that is at the lower part of the wire is farther from the vertical line through the

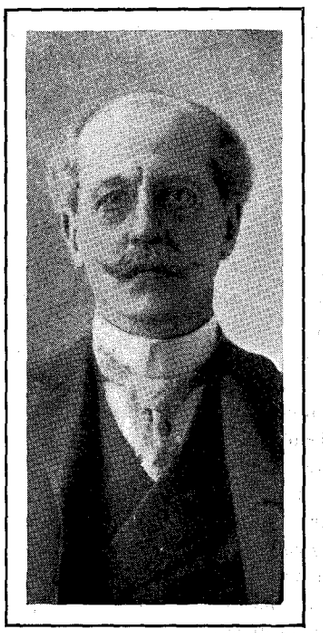
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

axis than the other; it consequently insures an initial inclination that assures a start always in the same direction.

"The counterweight, however, is not indispensable to obtain continuous rotation. The same end may be obtained by combining two systems similar to the preceding, by placing them at right angles. It is evident that absolute regularity of the movement depends on the number of systems grouped about the axis. To simplify things the group of rods may be replaced by a disk through which the axle passes without touching it. As the length of the cords varies, the disk *A* becomes displaced as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, and the center of gravity shifts from *G* to G^1, where it remains permanently, determining rotation in the direction of the arrow *F*.

"Such a motor, as shown in Fig. 1, turns very slowly, and the pivots on which the axle turns introduce some resistance. . . . The device may be mounted on two floats, in which case the only friction is that of the disk in the liquid. . . . . .

"As it now stands, the auto-motor invented by Guillot is a laboratory apparatus showing in a striking way the effects produced by the successive contraction and expansion of solid bodies. The inventor believes that it may be applied in practise, altho the energy utilized is extremely small. Nevertheless, the machine is not devoid of originality; and it has been awarded, for this reason, the grand prize of the section for new inventions in the Lepine exhibition."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



PROF. PERCIVAL LOWELL,
Who believes the inhabitants of Mars will perish of thirst.

THE GROWTH AND DEATH OF A WORLD

PROF. PERCIVAL LOWELL'S latest book, "Mars as the Abode of Life" (New York, 1908), is, as he tells us in his preface, more than its title would imply. It is a treatise on the genesis and evolution of worlds, using Mars as an illustration of the various processes—the gravitation of particles or small masses to form a molten globe, its gradual cooling, the shaping of its surface by water-sculpture and other agencies, the origin of organic life and its development, the evolution of climate, and the gradual drying and cooling of the planet to a point where all life becomes extinct. The Mars of the illustrations is of course Professor Lowell's own Mars—a body of whose existence the majority of astronomers are not yet persuaded. It is, as we know from his previous works, a planet whose development has proceeded farther than that of the earth and on somewhat different lines—a dry globe of deep and wide-spread polar snows, melting in spring to water which is conducted over the surface by stupendous channels, made by intelligent living beings, and rendered visible to us by the vegetation that springs up along their banks. That planetary change has far advanced on Mars, Professor Lowell is certain, and its condition is therefore interesting to us, as pointing out the stages through which our own earth must pass. Mars has lost its oceans; our own are disappearing. On both planets "terrestriality succeeds terraqueousness," which seems to be Professor Lowell's somewhat sesquipedalian way of saying that both the earth and Mars are drying up. We have our little deserts, our Saharas, our object-lessons in Egypt and Carthage; on Mars the drying process has gone further. Says Professor Lowell:

"Study of the natural features of the planet leaves us, then, this picture of its present state—a world-wide desert where fertile spots are the exception, not the rule, and where water everywhere is scarce. So scanty is this organic essential, that over the greater part of the surface there is none to quicken vegetation or to support life. Only here and there by nature are possible those processes which make our earth the habitable, homelike place we know. In our survey of Mars, then, we behold the saddening picture of a world athirst, where, as in our own Saharas, water is the one thing needful, and yet where by nature it can not be got. But one line of salvation is open to it, and that lies in the periodic unlocking of the remnant of water that each year gathers as snow and ice about its poles. . . . . .

"The struggle for existence in their planet's decrepitude and decay would tend to evolve intelligence to cope with circumstances growing momentarily more and more adverse. But, furthermore, the solidarity that the conditions prescribed would conduce to a breadth of understanding sufficient to utilize it. Intercommunication over the whole globe is made not only possible, but obligatory. This would lead to the easier spreading over it of some dominant creature—especially were this being of an advanced order of intellect—able to rise above its bodily limitations to amelioration of the conditions through exercise of mind. What absence of seas would thus entail, absence of mountains would further. These two obstacles to distribution removed, life there would tend the quicker to reach a highly organized stage. Thus Martian conditions themselves make for intelligence."

Having thus established the antecedent probability of intelligent life on Mars, the writer proceeds to point out what he considers the actual evidence of its existence—the celebrated canals, whose artificial character he regards as certain, since they are neither rivers nor cracks, and all other natural explanations have proved similarly impossible. In fact, the theory of life on Mars stands or falls with that of the artificiality of the markings supposed by Lowell to be great irrigation-ditches. To make such vast works, he goes on to point out, sociological evolution must have proceeded further than with us. "Nations," he urges, "must have sunk their local patriotism in a wider breadth of view." This was not done in a day, of course. The drying of Mars was gradual and the first canals were small affairs, somewhat like our city aqueducts. They were added to, from century to century, until they tapped the polar supplies themselves. It is hard to think that all this evolution of mighty engineering genius, combined with a world-patriotism far nobler than our petty love of country, should come to naught, yet Professor Lowell sees no other fate for the Martians. Their globe will keep on drying up, and they will in time be parched out of existence. He says:

"A sadder interest attaches to such existence: that it is, cosmically speaking, soon to pass away. To our eventual descendants life on Mars will no longer be something to scan and interpret. It will have lapsed beyond the hope of study or recall. Thus to us it takes on an added glamour from the fact that it has not long to last. For the process that brought it to its present pass must go on to the bitter end, until the last spark of Martian life goes out. The drying up of the planet is certain to proceed until its surface can support no life at all. Slowly but surely time will snuff it out. When the last ember is thus extinguished, the planet will roll a dead world through space, its evolutionary career forever ended."

Professor Lowell does not carry the analogy of earth-life with Martian life as far as this, but the conclusion is natural that he believes that we ourselves shall also perish by drought—a little later of course, perhaps some hundred thousands of years—but no less inevitably. Some of our geologists have arrived at the same conclusion without the aid of Martian studies. Still, there is always the chance of some sort of a celestial cataclysm—a collision or something of the sort—before such a melancholy and futile conclusion to man's aspirations and hopes. A book that some neglect suggests that "the elements shall melt with fervent heat"; and perhaps we shall perish by the swift fire instead of the slow—who knows?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LESSONS OF THE EARTHQUAKE

COMMENT of the religious press upon the earthquake shows no sign of an earlier tendency to represent a vindictive God punishing mankind for their sins. Rather is there a tendency to accept as unexplainable the paradox of the existence of evil in the presence of a deity that is good, and find an outweighing good in the quick human response to the call for the relief of suffering. Dr. Lyman Abbott, writing in *The Outlook* (New York, January 9), admits that "the tragedy in Southern Italy may shatter our faith or may strengthen it." To look at this awful scene in its due proportion in the universe he takes up a position a million miles away. From there he sees "a ball of molten metal, incased in a thin rind, like the pulp of an orange in its skin, revolving on its axis like an electric wheel, and simultaneously traveling an appointed path at incredible speed." Upon the rind live "pigmies" who "play and toil for a few thousand revolutions of their revolving tenement, then disappear, we know not whither." "Generally they go in single file, one by one; occasionally by companies, battalions, regiments." "They are gregarious and build great cities; but nothing that they build endures. No sooner does the steeple crown the cathedral than rust and frost begin to disintegrate it; no sooner is the palace finished and furnished than time begins to gnaw at its foundations. Occasionally the thin crust on which they are living breaks, and the city reared with such painstaking falls into shapeless ruin between the tickings of a watch. But the slower processes of time are not less destructive." The thought-edifices, like the material edifices of man, are also of short duration, "infinitely short duration measured by the time-beats of eternity." Dr. Abbott goes on to show that one thing only abides. We read:

"Life abides. The city which enterprise reared with so much assiduity disappears. But the enterprise, undaunted, builds new and fairer cities. Of the palaces of the Cæsars only a few shattered columns remain as monuments of the past. But justice still seeks expression in new forms of law. The cathedral lies in ruins, and the ritual once celebrated in it is forgotten. But worship continues in new forms of penitence and thanksgiving. On all the products which the spirit of man creates, on all the instruments which the spirit of man uses, decay is busy at work. But the spirit of man does not decay, and changes only to attack with new life and new energy the ever new problems of his existence. There is something awful in the succession of destructions which slowly or suddenly turn irresistibly to ruin man's greatest achievements. There is something sublime in the indestructible energy which follows every apparent failure with a new and nobler endeavor, and makes each new disaster minister to a larger life of the spirit. The peoples of the world instinctively stretching out the hand of succor to men of an alien race get a new endowment of the spirit of brotherhood; the King and Queen hastening to the scene of the disaster to give themselves to the stricken population give a new interpretation to kingship; the peasants falling on their knees in the midst of the ruined city get, in the destruction of all that seemed enduring, a new sense that it is the invisible alone that is eternal.

"The Christian is an agnostic. He does not attempt to solve the riddle of the universe, but he does not therefore think that it is insoluble. He can not read the Rosetta Stone; he does not therefore conclude that it is meaningless. What, from his vantage-ground, a million miles away from this molten revolving globe enclosed in its thin rind, he sees clearly is this: The visible and tangible is transient; only the invisible and intangible is eternal. Offspring of God, the spirit comes through the door of birth upon the earth; to God, after a brief and often tragic existence, it returns again through the door of death. Its achievements last but for an hour; itself endures. The material structures, the thought formularies, which men think they are making, really are making them.

"Only the spirit is indestructible; only life is immortal. The destructions of man's works are the upbuilding of his spirit. The tidal wave and the trembling mountain are themselves making the city of God, which is built of undaunted souls schooled in disaster."

The Independent (New York) asserts itself as "not of those who see in God's direct volition every act of nature." Further:

"Some say that a rule of nature is only a habit of God's activity. Did God by a special act of will choose to push the sliding of the earth's crust along a fault which he had purposely created along the strait between Etna and Stromboli, close by two populous cities, which he knew men would build, and did he choose to have the earthquake come just when the inhabitants were in their beds, and when the destruction of life would be the greatest, just when and where it would do the greatest evil? That is not easy to believe. It is easier to believe that the good God does and must govern himself and his universe by stable laws, whose exceptional operation involves evils that seem to us very terrible, but yet which are small when compared with the mighty sweep of beneficent forces moving through all the celestial ages. Is it not better for us to be able to depend on fixt law than to be uncertain of God's constant interruptions of nature?

"Then can God interrupt the course of nature to accommodate us, or in answer to our weak and inconsistent prayers? If not, where goes the doctrine of special providence? Here are more antinomies than we can explain. We will still pray, 'Give us this day our daily bread,' but we will plan that the prayer be answered in accordance with eternal law and by our own efforts; and when those efforts fail we may rest back on faith, as so many have done, or we may with equal faith yield to the good law under which we suffer. For there are famines, and yet God is good."

The Christian Science Monitor (Boston) calls it a "misconception of truth" to describe physical upheavals as a visitation of God. To quote:

"The idea lurking in the human mind seems to be that ferocity exprest through an individual is an indication of an unbalanced mind, but that ferocity exprest through the elements is the voice of God speaking in anger. Without his being aware of it this is an indication that in his heart man believes in the government of Mind. The individual he believes to be intelligent, and so far personally responsible for his actions. Nature, on the other hand, he regards as a conglomeration of forces which, not being endowed with the intelligence of a man, or even the instinct of a beast, must be directed by the supreme power he calls God.

"It is quite possible that he has gained this idea from reading the Old Testament, and in particular the Book of Job, without any allowance for the spiritual imagery employed by the writers, but through the spectacles of Western matter-of-factness. It is probable that it is largely the outcome of the anthropomorphism so inherent in the human mind, which regards God's government of the world as the government of an omnipotent, yet in some way non-natural, man. But what is certain is that it is ethically and spiritually illogical, since it makes divine Mind responsible for inharmony, divine Life the author of death, and divine Love the dispenses of hate. In a word it makes God responsible for all the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil ever plucked in the world. The next inexorable step is to justify this manifestation of evil by representing it as the righteous anger of an omnipotent Deity punishing man for participating in evil which need never have been brought into existence.

"Some day mankind will come to realize that in reality evil is nothing but illusion, then he will cease to give it power. He will begin to see that which the apostle John figured as 'a new heaven and a new earth,' the spiritual reality of his own material misconceptions. The belief of the ferocity of the elements will vanish from consciousness, and so find no material expression, and in the words of Mrs. Eddy on page 122 of 'Science and Health,' there will be created 'the kingdom of heaven, the actual reign of harmony on earth.'"

Earthquakes have been common in this region for hundreds of years, notes another writer, yet the people of Messina and Reggio built houses of a kind that fell at the first shock, and the frightful result is therefore attributed solely to their own folly. One house in Messina is still standing, built and occupied by a man who made

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it earthquake-proof. His neighbors regarded him as eccentric. The neighbors are dead, victims of an "inscrutable Providence." The "eccentric" man is alive, and the new Messina will be built on quake-proof plans.

TRINITY'S STATEMENT OF ITS WEALTH

THE silence that has so long been maintained by Trinity Corporation regarding its wealth has at last been broken. A "statement" has been issued to the members of the parish, from which it may be seen that the reports of the possessions of this famous church have been greatly exaggerated. The balance-sheet for the year ending July 31, 1908, shows that Trinity's productive property at the taxed valuation of last year amounts to $13,646,300. To this may be added bonds and mortgages on churches and other properties, cash in bank and on hand, and rents due and considered collectible, bringing the total up to $14,079,330.49. This amount, it is explained, does not include churches, chapels, schools, and burying-grounds. The corporation's liabilities in notes payable for the erection of new business buildings, in mortgages, in fund for the care of cemetery plots, and in money held in trust for other churches and charitable purposes aggregates $886,768.55.

The statement shows that Trinity maintains ten churches and fifteen schools. Its total income for the past year was nearly $780,000, of which over $750,000 represents rents of real estate, and a little over $18,000 was derived from pew rents. The corporation's expenses ran above $791,000, hence there remained a deficit of $11,966 for the twelvemonth. The whole income, over and above the amount actually expended in caring for the estate, it is asserted, is expended in religious and charitable work within and without the parish. Taxes are paid on real property, excepting churches, schools, and burying-grounds; last year's amount being $134,110.42. There are outstanding loans made to churches outside Trinity parish amounting to $370,946.02, on which no interest is collected; "Trinity Parish, therefore, in effect, makes an annual contribution to the work of these churches equal to the amount of the interest it refrains from collecting." Following the custom of the parish since its foundation in 1697, practically all the offerings received in Trinity's churches are given for charitable and missionary purposes. To its credit, also, should stand the large amounts of property given at various times to other churches for endowments. Some further statements are here given:

"In view of statements which have been made, it may be well to say here that with the exception of the controller, who manages all the business affairs of the corporation, and of the clerk of the vestry, who is its legal adviser, no member of the vestry receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation, remuneration, fee, or profit in any form whatsoever from or through the corporation. . . .

"We may also state that the corporation of Trinity Church has no alliance of any kind or sort whatsoever with, or investment in, any bank, trust company, or other financial or business organization.

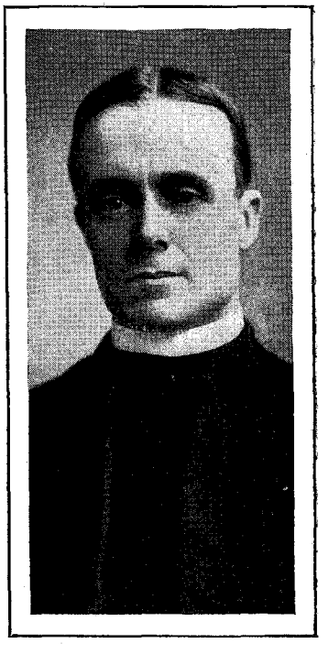
"With regard to our real-estate holdings, we may say that the dwelling-house property owned by the corporation is not by any means in such condition as has been charged in some quarters, but this property does present to the vestry a great and difficult problem, and one, the responsibility of which they deeply feel.

"The corporation owns a large number of small, old houses, originally erected as private dwellings, but now, owing to the changed character of the neighborhood, occupied by two or more families.

"This property is not, as has been often publicly asserted, a source of large revenue to the parish. It is quite the reverse. Much of it yields very little return, for Trinity Corporation is perhaps the only landlord in New York whose tenement rents, with a few rare exceptions, have not been raised in a quarter of a century.

"The people who live in the little old houses, which, whatever their other faults, have the great advantage of abundant sunlight and fresh air, many of them feel that it will be an evil day for them when this property is converted to other uses and they are forced to repair to the more modern tenement.

"The corporation has long had plans for the improvement of its property, these having been in part carried out, and the parish now has a debt remaining of $800,000, all of it incurred in the erection of new buildings, other than churches and schools, this amount being considerably less than half the sum which has been expended in erecting modern business buildings and apartment houses upon the property.



REV. WILLIAM T. MANNING,

New Rector of Trinity Church, which has just made its first confession of financial standing.

"Plans are now matured for the carrying out of this work upon a far larger scale than heretofore.

"No liquors are sold on any of the property of the corporation excepting in two cases where the property is under ground leases, made over thirty-five years ago and not under our control, and also in a commercial club situated in a large office building.

"There are no gambling-houses or houses of questionable character on any of our property.

"Much interest having been felt recently in the closing of St. John's Chapel and the transferring of the work from that point to St. Luke's Chapel, we may say that in the judgment of the vestry, based upon long study of the matter, the work of Trinity Parish for this region, must, owing to the movement of the population, now be done from a center near to the present site of St. Luke's Chapel at Hudson Street, near Christopher Street. . . . . .

"The closing of the work at St. John's Chapel and its consolidation with St. Luke's had for many years been considered and regarded as both necessary and inevitable. In accordance with this resolution the consideration of the question was actively taken up and resulted, as all fully anticipated that it would do, in the action recently taken."

CHURCH DESERTIONS IN GERMANY

DESERTIONS from the State Church in Germany are increasing so rapidly that grave apprehensions are caused in ecclesiastical circles. Within the past year, says a Berlin correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle* (London), 10,000 persons have severed their connection with the church; and this happens in spite of the fact that "official separation from the church is one of the greatest difficulty, delay, and expense." So great is the number of those who are giving notice of their intention to terminate their membership, that special offices have been opened in Berlin to receive their applications, which now number between 300 and 400 daily. The writer continues:

"These applications are almost altogether from members of the Lutheran Church, and hardly affect the Roman Church at all. Added to this is the significant fact that the numbers of communions, baptisms, and church marriages are rapidly diminishing. It is computed that for every five marriages celebrated five years ago in church and registry office only three are now celebrated in both places, the other two being satisfied with a civil ceremony alone.

"Among the working-classes, especially those attached to the Social Democratic party, there exists a bitter hostility to the clergy and all institutions which they control. The clergy have not shown themselves sympathetic to democratic wishes, siding, on

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

almost all occasions where conflict exists between poor and rich, between possessors and dispossest, with the class in power. Apparently they have lost touch with the people, and complaints are loud and general that real pastoral work such as exists in the cities, towns, and manufacturing districts of England, does not exist to any sufficient degree in Germany. There is, moreover, a wide-spread feeling that the clergy are paid far too high salaries, yet notwithstanding this large additions have been made recently to their incomes.

"Much dissatisfaction is also felt at the methods employed by the ecclesiastical authorities in collecting those dues assigned to them by law. Defaulters are as ruthlessly treated as tho their debt were a civil one, and it not unfrequently happens that defaulters' goods and chattels are sold to meet church demands. Lately also considerable feeling has been aroused by the clerical opposition to cremation, specially in Prussia, and also to their conduct at the grave of suicides, which is entirely medieval in its character.

"But probably the chief cause of the movement against the church is the spread of agnosticism among all classes of the population, and the fact that even in those universities where until recently an orthodox theology was taught, there are now few chairs from which ultra-Liberal views are not proclaimed."

A TWO-WEEKS' IMITATION OF CHRIST

A MOVEMENT in "imitation of Christ" has been started in Cleveland, Ohio. A number of young people of that city, variously estimated from 1,800 to 11,000, have undertaken to live for two weeks as Jesus would were he on earth. The interest, of which this pledge is an expression, was aroused at a mass-meeting of the Christian Endeavor Societies, Epworth Leagues, and Baptist Young People's Unions. An address to which this extraordinary response followed was delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. B. Wallace, and as reported in the Cleveland *Leader* (January 4), it contained these hortatory sentences:

"Christ does not deal in petty rules. He offers great principles for life in every age.

"Lead a joyous life. Quit your kicking. Go to work with a word of good cheer for the man in the office with you. Shake hands like a man, not like a giraffe. Don't go to work late, don't quit ten minutes early.

"Lead an equitable life. Be honest in business. Let there be no shoddy work in your business. If you are worth only 50 cents, don't try to pass off for $1. Be honest in your religion.

"Lead a sustained life. Keep your Bible open, not in the parlor covered with dust.

"Lead the urbane life. Be gentlemen; be ladies.

"Lead the serviceable life. Christ was not a loafer. If you have no job try hard to get one. Lend a hand in loving service to the man next to you. The supreme service you can do is to bring men to Christ."

The Leader, in an editorial comment upon the Cleveland movement, says:

"When thousands of young men and women, and boys and girls, old enough to understand fully their responsibilities and the nature of their pledges, undertake to live for two weeks, at least, as Jesus would live, under like circumstances, with their environment and their human limitations of body and mind and powers, an effort is made for righteousness which ought to command the approval and admiration of the most skeptical and the least religious. The fortnight of high aiming and striving upon which the members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, and the Baptist Young People's Union have entered ought to call forth, by reason of its lofty aspirations and its effort to realize the most ideal uprightness and purity, the commendation and sympathy of all classes and denominations.

"It is easy to ridicule such efforts to attain the ideal. It is a commonplace to argue that failure fully to achieve the task undertaken is made inevitable by the weaknesses and shortcomings of human nature. Such criticism is beside the mark, for the real hope and the vital principle of the young people who have determined to strive with especial zeal to realize the highest and finest in life is simply improvement, self-betterment, to the limit of their powers.

"That is always worth while. That is a form of endeavor which pays in its direct and indirect results, however often it may be repeated and quite regardless of the shortcomings which may be painfully apparent, from time to time.

"Such striving upward benefits a multitude of the neighbors and fellow citizens of those who devote themselves to the high endeavor upon which more than 10,000 young men and women have entered. It is a general moral tonic. It quickens the conscience of the community. It tends to promote the best and cleanest living, the truest and most zealous effort to meet all of the responsibilities of life, including the obligations of good citizenship and neighborliness. A city must needs live upon a fairly high moral plane to make such work for personal and civic righteousness possible by so large an army of its young men and women."

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland) reports Rev. Gilbert P. Jennings, of St. Agnes Church, as saying in a sermon that the Christian life was not an experiment, nor was religion "something to be put on trial for a week or two like a play presented for public approval." This paper goes on to report indirectly the priest's description of the Christian life, as follows:

"It was a law, with all the binding force and harassing limitations of law. It was imposed on men, not for their acceptance or rejection, but for their government. It was as absolute and unescapable as all laws, and it was on this basic truth of religion as law, with punishment for its violation and reward for its observance, that the whole Christian system is built up.

"It was much less important, therefore, said the preacher, for Christians to speculate on what Jesus would do if he should return to the earth to-day than it was for them to do what he told them to do while he was on earth. There is no room for guesswork. There can be no doubt that Christ would tell the world to-day exactly what he told it nineteen hundred years ago, that he would bind it by the same eternal law and refer it to the same single interpreter, his Church.

"It was strange, Dr. Jennings remarked, that it should never occur to a people ready to set aside weeks to celebrate a horse show or an automobile show to keep one week in the year as a great religious observance in honor of the Creator of the universe; that in a nation laudably and justly honoring on special days its great patriots and statesmen the day appointed for observance of the world's redemption should be almost ignored outside of the Catholic Church. How many of those anxious to do as Jesus would do, he asked, did so much as open the doors of their churches on the anniversary of his birth?

"Dr. Jennings continued by enumerating some of the laws, restrictive and immutable, which Christ put upon the human race as commandments in order that there might never be any mistake in regard to what he wished men to do. He spoke especially of the irrevocable fiat of the marriage law, of the law against murder that included the life of the unborn, and of the law against stealing that thundered against the sleek promoter, the rich speculator with other people's money, the oppressor of the poor, as well as the sneak-thief and the pickpocket."

The vows were taken on January 3. On Sunday, the 10th, it was proposed to hold a meeting at which "reports of progress" would be made by representatives of each of the three societies. The program as further reported by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* is this:

"If the young people find that the task they have set out to perform is too hard and that they have trouble living up to their ideals, special prayer-meetings will be held to encourage them and cheer them on. The pastors of the different churches have given the movement their sanction and have asked the young people to go to them for advice as to the course they should pursue.

"At the end of the two weeks another mass-meeting will be held, at which more reports will be made by those participating in the movement and an endeavor will be made to sum up the results.

"The attempt of the young people to live as they think Jesus would live were he on earth is not to be accompanied by any outward sign of their participation in the movement."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

STARS IN THEIR COURSES VEXING MR. HAMMERSTEIN

GENIUS—especially that which finds expression in some grand-opera stars—is "an infinite capacity for *causing* pains." In this phrase Oscar Hammerstein writes his spiritual autobiography as an impresario. In his twenty-five years' experience as manager no state of mind of which he has cognizance "approaches that of most grand-opera singers." He thinks that had he had a course of training as an alienist he might have been spared "some unnecessary flights with unreasoning stars to the highest realms of irresponsibility." The trouble apparently all springs from the much overworked "artistic temperament." Mr. Hammerstein, who is writing in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia, January 2), has no hesitation in saying that "if some of the manifestations of the artistic temperament that have helped to divert me from sweetly solemn thoughts happened to the employer in any other business, he would either 'fire' the source of it instantly, or take up another and less irritating occupation." The delightful purveyor of operatic goods in Thirty-fourth Street opens his pack in the frankest manner and we are permitted to see some of the things that go on in the manager's office. Thus:

"Not long ago I asked Mme. Tetrazzini, who is one of my greatest artists and who is absolutely assured of her position in New York and elsewhere, to sing the *coloratura* part in 'The Huguenots.' It was a very small part, but she would have given it distinction and it was my intention to feature her in the production. When I suggested it to her she became indignant. She said: 'I can not sing a small part like that.' One interesting feature is that I offered to pay her just as much for singing those seven minutes as if she had been required to sing for four hours. She could not see it that way. The danger, as she saw it, was not to her vocal cords, but to her reputation.

"A short time after this incident with Mme. Tetrazzini I assigned a well-known Italian singer to the part of the friar in 'Tosca.' At the first rehearsal I saw at once that his voice was not big enough, so I put in Gilibert instead. The Italian who was superseded walked from the stage in tears and stood in the wings blubbering like an infant. He moaned: 'My career is ruined.' To his distorted imagination the fact of his having been superseded by Gilibert was to be announced from every housetop and cabled to all parts of the world. I noticed, however, that on the following Tuesday he was on hand in ample time to draw his pay-envelop from the treasurer. His purse lacked the artistic temperament.

"In handling prima-donnas there is no precedent, for the simple reason that each one is a law unto herself. The women stars are bad enough; the men are often worse. Their vagaries would make the most hardened actor look like an amateur. One trouble with these artists is that they live their lives, not as they themselves think they should be led, but as they think the public would have them do. They are always dreaming about the public which they long to conquer and keep conquered.

"There are many examples of this state of mind. I once cast Mme. Zepilli for the part of the boy in 'Pelleas and Melisande.' When I told her of it she was much offended. She said:

"'I can not sing that small part. I am engaged for the Opéra Comique in Paris. If they hear over there that I have sung the part of the boy in 'Pelleas' they will think that I have lost my reputation and will cancel my engagement.'

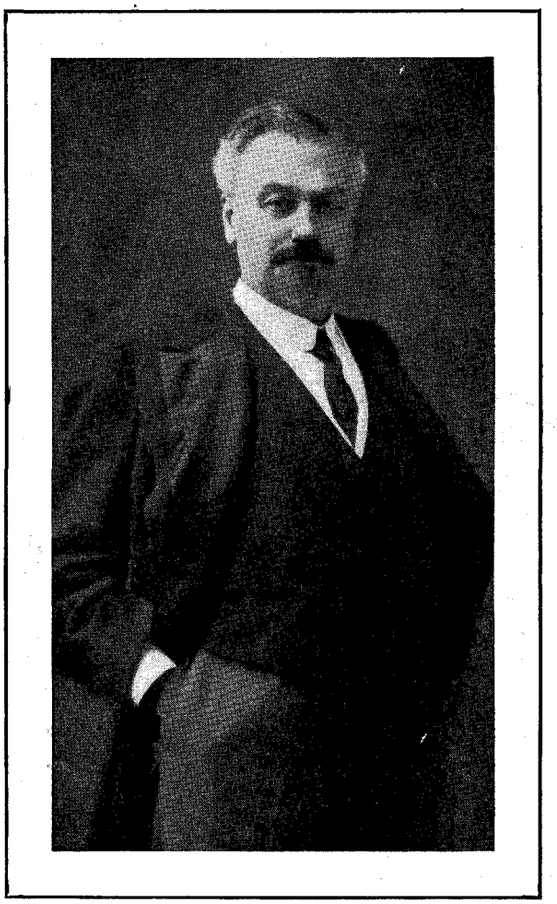
"Mme. Zepilli did not say anything about the weekly salary of $250 that she was drawing whether she sang or not. So I said to her:

"'You will sing that part or you can go at once to the Opéra Comique. They are waiting for you.'

"She sang the part.

"Many stars seldom think ahead, and the result is they have many heartaches which they might avoid. Last season, for instance, I brought over Mlle. Gerville-Reache, whom I discovered singing in a Paris café. I gave her a five-years' contract. She had a magnificent voice and only needed an opportunity to show it. It happened that I also had Mme. Cisneros under contract, and she also was an excellent artist, a mezzo-soprano. Her contract was only for one season, so I put her on often and in good parts. Meanwhile Mlle. Gerville-Reache ate out her heart, not realizing that she was drawing salary all the time and had a five-years' contract. This year when I cast her for *Delilah*, in 'Samson and Delilah' her great chance came and she proved a sensation."

A singer who fails to awaken an audience concludes that the director and the public have conspired to ruin her. "She will believe that a green cat walked across the stage and hoodooed the performance." Or sometimes she thinks the stage carpenter hammers on purpose during her big solo; or the conductor makes faces at her. Then the grand-opera star is apt to add "a most extraordinary superstition" to her artistic temperament. Mme. Tetrazzini, we are told, will not go on for a performance until she has dropt a dagger into the floor three times. If it sticks each time it is a good omen, and she feels she will sing well and have big success. If not, it disturbs her during the whole performance. Mlle. Trentini will not go on the stage until she is given a quarter. "She saves them all," adds Mr. Hammerstein. Zenatello carries a rabbit's foot when he sings and has a bad case of nerves when he forgets it. A grand-opera director "must be born; he can not be made," reflects Mr. Hammerstein. He goes on:



Copyrighted by Mishkin, New York.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF MR. HAMMERSTEIN.

A grand-opera director must be born, he says; he can not be made, for there is no precedent for handling prima-donnas. Each is a law unto herself.

"The reason why men fail at this strenuous calling is that they are not fitted by nature for the tremendous demands made upon them. Since no two operatic singers are exactly alike, it follows that no two sets of troubles which they start are precise twins. You can not handle Melba in the same way that you handle Tetrazzini, and you must adopt a manner with Mary Garden that is different from that employed with Labia.

"The secret of handling big operatic stars, artistic temperament

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and all, is to commiserate with them. I appreciate their natures, their temperament, and their illusions. I simply put myself in their place."

THE OLD AND NEW STAGE IRISHMAN

THE conventional stage Irishman plays no part in the new drama of the Irish National Theater. That rollicking figure, the "Saxon-hating, shamrock-loving chap so dear to Charles Lever and Dion Boucicault, does not exist" in the plays of W. B. Yeats or John Synge. A writer who comments in the New York *Sun* on the stage Irishman of the new movement doubts if the old one ever did exist in real life. "He is a survival of the picaresque novel with Celtic embellishments," this writer explains, at the same time confessing his belief that the new figure "will never be so credible or so popular as the grinning marionettes of Lever and Lover."

However that may be, there is no spirit of compromise with the old and untrue ideals shown by Mr. W. B. Yeats, who further discusses the matter in the last number of *Samhain* (Dublin). This magazine (pronounced Saw-win) is published "occasionally" under Mr. Yeats's editorship, and looks after the interests of the Irish literary movement. According to Mr. Yeats there is not much in modern Irish literature that is really Irish. That Ireland looked abroad for its models is not so wonderful, for, he says, "it is only before personality has been attained that a race struggling toward self-consciousness is the better for having, as in primitive times, nothing but native models, for before this has been attained it can neither assimilate nor reject." It was precisely at this passive moment, Mr. Yeats asserts, "that the Irish heart and mind surrendered to England, or rather to what is most temporary in England; and Irish patriotism, content that the names and opinions should be Irish, was deceived and satisfied." Mr. Yeats proceeds:

"The Irish novelists of the nineteenth century, who established themselves, like the Young-Ireland poets, upon various English writers, without, except at rare moments . . . attaining to personality, have filled the popular mind with images of character, with forms of construction, with a criticism of life, which are all so many arguments to prove that some play that has arisen out of a fresh vision is unlike every Irish thing. A real or fancied French influence is pointed out at once and objected to, but the English influence, which runs through the patriotic reading of the people, is not noticed because it is everywhere. I say, with certainty, that the 'Playboy of the Western World,' so rich in observation, so full of the temperament of a unique man, has more of Ireland in its characters, in its method of art, in its conception of morals, than all the novels of Kickham, Michael Banim, . . . Gerald Griffin, so full of amiable English sentiment; Carleton, in his longer tales, powerful spirit tho he was; and, of course, much more in any page of it than in all those romances founded upon Walter Scott, which are or used to be published in Irish newspapers, to make boys and girls into patriots. Here and there, of course, one finds Irish elements. In Lever, for instance, even after one has put aside all that is second-hand, there is a rightful Irish gaiety, but one finds these elements only just in so far as the writers had come to know themselves in the Socratic sense."

The English-Irish ideals, apparently, have just about as firm a hold in Dublin as elsewhere out of Irish territory. The majority of theater-goers there, Mr. Yeats asserts, "drift between what is Irish and what is English in confused uncertainty, and have not even begun to search for what is their own." He quotes from a novel of Balzac that "French actresses pay more for attacks than admiring criticism, for 'controversy is fame'"; and adds:

"In Ireland this would be an unnecessary expense, and many of the attacks which have followed us from the beginning in such plenty have arisen out of conceptions of life which, unknown to the journalists who have made them, are essentially English, tho of an England that has begun to change its clothes since Matthew Arnold and his contemporaries began a truer popular culture. Even at this moment the early Victorian thought it not so out of fashion that English newspapers would not revive it and talk of the duties of writers to preach and the like, all that old utilitarianism, if the drama, let us say, were taken seriously enough for leading articles instead of being left to the criticism of a few writers who really know something of their business. Some fifteen years ago, English critics themselves wrote of Ibsen very much as our more hysterical patriots write of us. These patriots, with an heretical preference for faith over works—for have not opinions and second- and third-hand conceptions of life, images of what we wish to be, a substance of things hoped for, come from the pawnshop of schismatical faith?—continually attack in the interest of some point of view popularized by Macaulay and his contemporaries, or of some reflection from English novelists and the like, Irish emotion and temperament discovered by some writer in himself after years of labor, for all reality comes to us as the reward of labor. Forms of emotion and thought which the future will recognize as peculiarly Irish, for no other country has had their like, are looked upon as un-Irish because of their novelty in a land that is so nearly conquered it has all but nothing of its own.

GEORGE RUSSELL ("A.E."). LADY GREGORY. WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS.

LEADERS OF THE IRISH LITERARY MOVEMENT, DRAWN BY JOHN B. YEATS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PROF. CARL MARR, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Munich. PROF. ARTHUR KAMPF, President of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Berlin. PROF. KUNO FRANCKE, of Harvard University. HUGO REISINGER, of New York City.

ORGANIZERS OF THE GERMAN ART EXHIBITION FOR AMERICA.

English provincialism shouts through the lips of Irish patriots who have no knowledge of other countries to give them a standard of comparison, and they, with the confidence of all who speak the opinions of others, labor to thwart everybody who would dig a well for Irish water to bubble in."

Mr. Yeats promises a visit to America with the Irish National Theater Company in the not distant future. Its repertory is already of considerable extent.

GERMAN ART FOR AMERICANS

THE German Kaiser has taken a special interest in teaching Americans something about modern German art, and largely through his instrumentality a loan collection has been started on its rounds of American cities. New York is at present looking at the pictures; Chicago and Boston will come later. There are 218 paintings, of which 131 are in oil. The Emperor had his portrait painted expressly for the exhibition by Professor Kampf. Pictures have come from the National Gallery of Berlin, and from museums in Munich, Wiesbaden, Dresden, Weimar, Königsberg, and Karlsruhe, besides the private collections of the Prince Regent of Bavaria and Mr. Hugo Reisinger, of New York City. All but four of the painters represented are living; those four are Böcklin, Leibl, Lenbach, and Menzel. The show does not, however, consist of young and insurgent Germany, for of the 79 painters, but nine were born later than 1870 and one after 1875. There are also 17 sculptors represented, of whom seven were born later than 1870.

Professor Clemon, of Bonn Univeristy, who contributes the introduction to the catalog, observes that "scarcely any idea is entertained in America of the vigorous regeneration that has taken place in Germany during the last twenty years, and of the strong artistic movement which, surging through the whole of Germany, is gaining more and more in depth and breadth, and which would fair engross the whole of public and domestic life." German art of to-day, asserts this writer, "is a faithful mirror of the German nation, and of its impetuous haste. The bright color and variety shown in this mirror is likewise a simile of the differentiated culture of to-day." "Above all it reflects an abundance of great power and everlasting youth. The art exhales the breath of internal health."

Such being the claim made for it by a German, it remains to be seen how it will be taken by Americans. So far the most important study of the exhibit has been made by Mr. Royal Cortissoz in the New York *Tribune* (January 6). If the purpose of the exhibition is to make us better acquainted with a European school of painting, he observes, "it would be idle to evade with empty compliments the lesson put before the American public. That lesson is that if the business of art is to express the truth, it is also the business of art to make the truth beautiful." That Mr. Cortissoz can not call the present exhibition beautiful is evidenced by such an observation as this:

"It is amusing to think of what the effect would be if one were to place here and there in the exhibition an interior by Ver Meer, the portrait of a woman by Alfred Stevens, or a nocturne by Whistler. They would cruelly enforce the fact that the Germans have somehow failed as yet to develop the true reverential feeling for the instruments and materials of painting, that their prodigious energy is pouring itself into channels only to be navigated with success after long years of discipline."

The bulk of the work in this exhibition is disappointing, Mr. Cortissoz thinks, because "it is heavy-handed, often to the point of coarseness"; because "it is deficient in taste," and because of an "inelastic quality" in those particularly who have endeavored to be poetic. We read:

"Arnold Böcklin was a dreamer of dreams if ever there was one. His inventions reveal an engaging fancy. No one who has attentively observed the works by him preserved in Germany and at Basel could fail to yield him a meed of sympathy and admiration. But his inventions are one thing, his execution of them is another. The nude figure in 'At the Spring' tells its story well enough, and to that extent it pleases, but as a study of form it leaves us cold, and so it is with the figure in the 'Surging Sea.' One meets the artist but half-way, as it were, bitterly regretting that he could not invest the creatures of his imagination with beauty. The best of the three canvases by Böcklin, the portrait of himself, with death the fiddler in the background, tho impressive so far as it goes, is disappointing when all is said because there is no subtlety, no sensuous charm, in the artist's manipulation of his color. Frans Stuck, who is held as a kind of demigod in Munich, repels us in the same way. His imaginative qualities, tho rather morbid, command respect, and his drawing is at least vigorous and fluent: but the unloveliness of his forms and the livid tones which mark all his work leave you fairly amazed. It seems incredible that a type so full of life and intelligence should be such a stranger to beauty. Once in the group of five paintings by which he is here represented, in the 'Listening Fauns,' Stuck seems to be feeling his way toward a gracious ideal, but the broad impression he leaves is hot and devoid of poetry."

The modern German genius as it manifests itself in art, this writer declares, may be apprehended here without any difficulty whatever. Further:

"It is a curious genius, virile, sincere, and, above all things, inquisitive as to the material facts of existence. Walk through these rooms at the museum with a mind open to those temperamental qualities shared by every exhibitor in them, no matter what peculiar direction his talent may take, and you feel everywhere the influence of the same national force which has built up the army or has given Berlin its good pavements or has preserved the German forests. The German painter goes for the thing that he can touch and measure, and this, be it noted in passing, even when he is nominally occupied with imaginative issues. Yet by some strange paradox he is not by any means a man, like Gautier, for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

whom the visible world exists. Close as he tries to get to tangible objects, it is nevertheless in respect to vision that he is weakest."

In *The Sun*, Mr. Huneker (presumably) gaily remarks that "the collection, while far from being representative, should be of sufficient importance to interest the German residents of New York and also the students of art who will find in the seven galleries of the new Metropolitan wing plenty to reflect upon; above all a magnificent series of object-lessons—lessons in the art of what to avoid when painting a picture." Further:

"The German Emperor himself, whose taste still abides in the artless Biedermann period, has been extremely generous in the matter of lending masterpieces from Berlin and other royal galleries, and doubtless it is to his influence rather than to the judgments of Dr. Bode and Carl Marr that we owe the suppression of so many latter-day young artists, not alone secessionists but the men who are now endeavoring to do for young Germany what Menzel and Liebermann did twenty years ago. As an educational stimulus this German show has arrived a quarter of a century too late. New York has seen the Barbizons and the French impressionists, and there are no painters in Germany who ever came within speaking distance of either school. Furthermore, to compare the raw, clumsy, harshly colored, and airless landscapes of the new Germans with the exquisitely discriminated values and poetic atmosphere of contemporary American landscapists would be cruel. Modern criticism has made mincemeat of the gods of German painting, sparing few. Indeed, after religiously following for years the developments of Teutonic art both in Munich and Berlin we are tempted to ask whether Dürer was not the first and Holbein the last of Germany's universal artists! Since then the right way seems to have been lost."

THE REAL MELODRAMA

READERS who imagine that melodrama means only noise, pistols, daggers, villains, and injured innocent maidens are informed that the real melodrama is in fact a harmless species of declamation to a musical accompaniment. At this hour when Mrs. Brown Potter fears that the art of the melodrama "will have to be explained to the American public before they can even partially understand it," Mr. David Bispham, long a distinguished exemplar of that particular art form, gives an account of it in *Harper's Bazar* (January). Mrs. Brown Potter is appearing at Blaney's Lincoln Square Theater in New York and told a *Sun* reporter that "no concert, musical festival, or even a music-hall performance [in London] is considered complete without at least one series of recitatives with adequate musical accompaniment." Mr. Bispham has never presented his art to a music-hall audience; indeed, where even the conditions are supposedly propitious, he declares that it is an art, which is, like matrimony, "not to be entered into lightly or unadvisedly."

Mr. Bispham starts out to clear away the misunderstandings attaching to the term. An English critic, he says, has asserted that "the essence of melodrama is villainy." But this only "shows to what base uses the term has fallen," for etymologically it is a word representing "a combination of the arts of melody and drama." In its real purpose and scope "it is a musician's attempt to set forth in music the feelings exprest or the events described by the poet." Mr. Bispham observes:

"Music, with its subtle capacity for expression, should add a certain dramatic element which the spoken word alone does not possess. Frequently it must serve as a mere background for the recitation; and again it should rise to equal value with the poetry, carrying it along by its flow and power. Considerable objection to and adverse criticism of this art, as an art, have been exprest of late, its detractors claiming that the union in such fashion of music and poetry is not a legitimate one; that the meaning and enjoyment of the text is not helped, but hindered, by the music, which is considered to be a disturbing factor. Far better, they say, to let music create its own picture in the mind of the listener without the more direct appeal of poetry. Or else let the latter convey its message in its own terms purely, without enlisting the aid of what they claim to be an extraneous element. Fortunately, however, in an audience not many agree with this point of view, and it is obvious that there is something between grand-opera singing and drama pure and simple. Not every actor can be an operatic singer, not every operatic singer is an actor; and there is undoubtedly a fertile field where musician and actor may, with advantage to musico-dramatic art, combine their forces and utilize their powers to mutual benefit."

The art is as old as the Greek drama itself, or even older, since the Chinese, whose drama antedates the Christian Era by two thousand years, employed music as an integral part of the performance of their plays. Mr. Bispham traces its history in its sporadic manifestation through succeeding centuries; but notes that the "revival of interest in melodrama and its frequent public performances date only from the last ten or fifteen years, with the principal field of activity in Germany." Further:

"This period has seen the appearance of a large number of these compositions, the majority of them again German, and varying greatly in musical value. One of the best known modern settings is the music of Richard Strauss to Tennyson's 'Enoch Arden.' In this the composer has made use to some extent of the leitmotiv, or representative theme, in describing the relations of the several characters in the story; and in the course of each weaves them together with wonderful art. The music is very beautiful and comparatively simple. Strauss has not attempted to follow the entire poem with music, but has been content to illuminate, as it were, certain episodes, leaving long passages to be recited unaccompanied. The setting is written for piano only.

"Max Schillings, a rising young Teutonic composer, has brought out a most original orchestral score to von Wildenbruch's poem, 'Das Hexenlied' ('The Witch's Song'). The composer has provided the public with an excellent piano version of his work, which is extremely dramatic and well portrays the atmosphere of the weird tale told by the dying monk in his cell. Schillings has also set two poems by Schiller—'Das Eleusische Fest' and 'Kassandra'—to music.

"The departure from the plan of having the pianoforte as the sole accompanying instrument has been made by Bemberg, the original young Frenchman whose music to Mürger's 'La Ballade du Désespéré' has been written for piano, violin, and 'cello, and besides the principal impersonator who recites there is still another character who sings. The composition is a beautiful one, and Bemberg's setting is full of melody, tho somber of tone throughout.

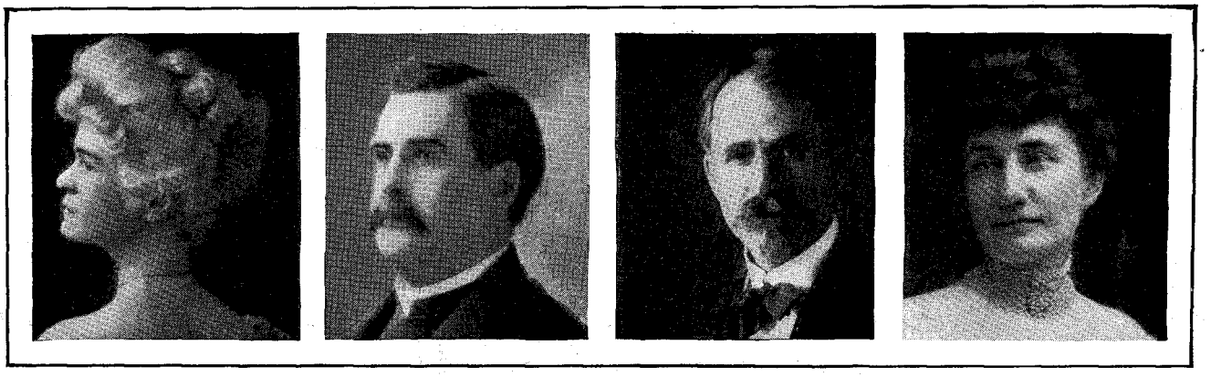
"In England there has been considerable activity in the lighter vein. Stanley Hawley has written a number of musical settings to short poems, notably a series of love-lyrics; Sir Alexander MacKenzie has done something in this line; and Miss Amy Horrocks has written a musical setting to Tennyson's 'Lady of Shalott'—while some years since, Clifford Harrison, in London, had a great vogue with his recitals of familiar poems to music composed and delivered by himself.

"In America, Rossetter Cole has done a clever setting to a portion of Longfellow's 'Hiawatha,' wherein he has utilized some of the original Indian melodies with excellent effect. Its title is the 'Wooing of Hiawatha.'

"In the last few years Max Heinrich has brought out two melodramas of great originality and charm; one, a setting of J. F. Waller's poem, 'Magdalena or the Spanish Duel,' contains a beautiful song to the lyric, 'Who Knows?' which occurs in the poem. Another similar work of a different character is the same composer's music to Edgar Allan Poe's 'The Raven.'"

Professor Paine's "Œdipus" and E. S. Kelley's "Prometheus of Æschylus" are other examples. Signor Carrano, whose adopted home is New York, we are told, "is engaged in producing upon the stage what he deems to be the first true lyric drama that has ever seen the light—'Santuzza'—embodying as it does logically all of the principles of this art-form, and in which the actors play as usual upon the stage, while a full orchestra accompanies throughout the piece without break, portraying in music the inner sentiments and feelings of the characters." The only difference between this and Wagner's later works, the writer points out, is in the latter's "substitution of musical declamation for the spoken word."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



GRACE DONWORTH. DR. JAMES M. FARRAR. HAMLIN GARLAND. ELLA HIGGINSON.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Allen, Lyman Whitney. A Parable of the Rose, and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 146. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. My Lady of the Fog. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 219. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.

Barrows, David P. A History of the Philippines. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 332. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Beer, George Louis. The Origin of the British Colonial System. 1578–1660. 8vo, pp. 438. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.

The full and complete account of the colonial system which England developed in occupying the North American continent, or rather, in settling certain portions of it, is really part of American history, or at least as much a part of it as the Saxon monarchy is a part of the history of England. Mr. Beer's work is therefore a sort of prolog or introduction to the history of the Republic which began with the administration of Washington. The only way in which a clear understanding can be arrived at of the disagreements that led to the American Revolution is by studying in detail those elements which made up England's colonial system, that is, the complex system of regulations by means of which the economic institutions of the mother country and her colony were so adjusted as to conform to the European ideal of a self-sufficient empire.

The author sets about the task of elucidating these points with praiseworthy accuracy and lucidity. He gives an account of the laws of trade and navigation as they prevailed in the reigns of Henry VII., Elizabeth, under the Stuarts, and during the Commonwealth. He goes deep enough into his subject to treat of the general fiscal system of England as far as it concerned the colonies. When he touches on these subjects he lays bare the fact that England managed her colonies in her own interest, and so controlled the legislation as regards slavery, custom duties, currency, bankruptcy, that she obtained all possible benefit from her metropolitan position.

Bigelow, William Sturgis. Buddhism and Immortality. 16mo, pp. 75. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 75 cents net.

Blaine, Mrs. James G., Letters of. Edited by Harriet S. Blaine Beale. 2 vols., 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $4.

Mrs. Beale, one of the daughters of James G. Blaine, has brought her mother's letters together primarily for Mrs. Blaine's grandchildren, in order that they may have "some clear understanding of the home life into which her children were born." The general public also is likely to take keen interest in these letters. They cover the period from 1869, when Mr. Blaine was soon to become Speaker of the House, until the autumn of 1889, when he was serving as Secretary of State under Harrison. Mrs. Beale had no thought of making a biography of her mother. She aimed rather to give a portrait of her. This she has done, and it is a real and extremely interesting portrait.

In Mr. Blaine's lifetime Mrs. Blaine was known to be a woman of superior type; it has been said that she belonged to the imperious type. Her unusual character and abilities were known, not only in Washington, but to most well-informed persons in many parts of the country. These letters disclose not only the imperious woman, but a wife and mother of the most devoted kind. That she was ambitious for her husband and her sons is evident everywhere. She possest literary gifts also, and these were of no uncommon kind. Among the women of her day in Washington we can imagine few who would have equaled and none who could have surpassed her in the art of writing interesting, vivid, and inspiring letters to members of her own family. Occasionally she shows marks of what is almost literary genius. The letters are always excellent.

Mr. Blaine's political career is constantly reflected. Mrs. Beale has obviously selected the letters with due regard for the light they might shed on her father's career. Here, for example, is a letter to Blaine's son, Emmons, written in June, 1876, making reference to the famous "Mulligan letters," which, not only in that year, but in the year when Blaine ran against Cleveland for president, formed a notable topic of public discussion of Blaine as a candidate:

"I have been very anxious to hear from you to know how you were enduring, like a good son, the fiery ordeal through which your father is passing. Its fierceness no one but himself can know, but knowing it, he feels peculiarly for you and Walker.

"The defeat in the convention is as the small dust of the balance to him, tho no one better knows than himself the prize for which he was contending. But the thought which takes the manhood out of him is that you and Walker, who are just entering life, may, perhaps, be forced to see not only all your proud and happy anticipations disappointed, but yourselves put on the defensive.

"He has been upstairs looking up the order of a speech for the House to-morrow, but it is very likely it will never be made, as every newcomer has different advice to give.

"I find it difficult to command my thoughts, but there is one thing I must say, tho I presume

LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Gideon Welles, whose diary dealing with meetings of the Cabinet will be published this year in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is the man with a long white beard seated in the center of the picture.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and hope you will laugh at my fears. I have been afraid you might go into Boston and do something to Mulligan; but you have sense enough to know that nothing could be worse for your father than notoriety of that kind. . . . All of us are well, and your father has a great reserve of pluck and resource."

To the same period belongs a letter addrest to Blaine's Maine lieutenant, Joseph H. Manley, in which Mrs. Blaine declares that "the only tears I have shed in all this bitter time have been over your letter," adding, "I dare to say he is the best man I have ever known. Do not misunderstand me. I do not say that he is the best man that ever lived, but that of all the men I have ever thoroughly known, he is the best." Of her own experience at the time of Garfield's death, she gives a notable account, in a letter from Washington to one of her daughters:

"Your father got up quite early yesterday morning in order to drive the President to the station, and at 9:30 Tom, the boys, Alice, and I had breakfast. In the midst of it the doorbell rang, and Tom was called out. Shall I ever forget the moment when Maggie Nurse came running into the room crying, 'They have telephoned over to you, Mrs. Blaine, that the President is assassinated.'

"Emmons flew, for we all remembered, with one accord, that his father was with him. By the time I reached the door, I saw that it must be true—everybody on the street, and wild. Mrs. Sherman got a carriage, and we drove over to the White House. Found the streets in front jammed and the doors closed, but they let us through and in. The President still at the station, so drove thitherward. Met the mounted police clearing the avenue, then the ambulance; turned and followed into that very gateway where, on the fourth of March, we had watched him enter.

"I stood with Mrs. MacVeagh in the hall, when a dozen men bore him above their heads, stretched on a mattress, and as he saw us and held us with his eye, he kissed his hand to us—I thought I should die; and when they brought him into his chamber and had laid him on the bed, he turned his eyes to me, beckoned, and when I went to him, pulled me down, kissed me again and again, and said, 'Whatever happens I want you to promise to look out for Crete,' the name he always gives his wife. 'Don't leave me until Crete comes.' I took my old bonnet off and just stayed. I never left him a moment. Whatever happened in the room, I never blenched and the day will never pass from my memory. At six or thereabouts, Mrs. Garfield came, frail, fatigued, desperate, but firm and quiet and full of purpose to save, and I think now there is a possibility of succeeding."

During the ensuing weeks and months many references are made to the condition of Garfield, to his death, and to the circumstances which finally led to Blaine's retirement from the cabinet after Arthur had succeeded Garfield. Of Arthur she writes somewhat later as follows:

"I do not think he knows anything. He can quote a verse of poetry or a page from Dickens and Thackeray, but these are only leaves springing from a root out of dry ground. His vital forces are not fed, and very soon he has given out his all. I hardly know whether we are on terms with him. The last time I saw him was at Mrs. Bancroft's party, and I am not likely, now that Lent is upon us, to see him again. The last time he was here he spoke to me of his chagrin that we had not been

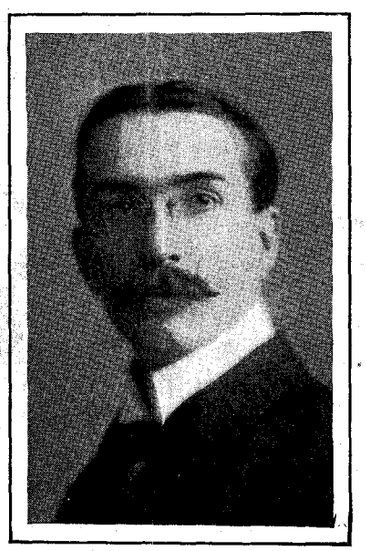
AGNES C. LAUT.

invited to the White House, but time wears on, and the invitation lingers, and I do not think a perfectly well-bred President would make such an apology He certainly commands his own house and table."

To Mr. Blaine's defeat in 1884 only one notable reference is made:

"You need not feel envious of any one who was here during those trying days. It is all a horror to me. I was absolutely certain of the election, as I had a right to be from Mr. Elkins' assertions. Then the fluctuations were so trying to the nerves. It is easy to bear now, but the click-click of the telegraph, the shouting through the telephone in response to its never-to-be-satisfied demand, and the unceasing murmur of men's voices, coming up through the night to my room, will never go out of my memory—while over and above all, the perspiration and chills, into which the conflicting reports constantly threw the physical part of one, body and soul alike rebelling against the restraints of nature, made an experience not to be voluntarily recalled."

Mrs. Beale has edited the letters with notable discretion, and has supplied them with a series of footnotes, which readers will be glad to have. One of these gives a little sketch of the famous Seward house in Washington, which was the last home of the Blaines. The land on which this house stood is said once to have been the property of Henry Clay, who won it in a game of poker. On its steps Philip Barton Key was shot by General Sickles, and afterward died in one of its rooms. Secretary Seward, whose home it was, was here stabbed by Payne on the night when Lincoln was assassinated. The Blaines moved into the house in 1889. In January, 1892, Walker Blaine, the eldest son, died there; and three weeks later Alice, the daughter who had married Colonel Coppinger, also died there; while in January, 1893, Mr. Blaine himself passed away in the same room in which Payne had stabbed Seward. The house was torn down in the autumn of 1894, its site being now occupied by a theater.



PAUL WILSTACH,
Biographer of Richard Mansfield.

The volumes have an index, but it has been badly prepared. The page references have nothing to indicate what a particular page may contain. This method, where several references occur under the same name, becomes bewildering. Under Blaine, for example, we have some hundreds of references. They are divided among several members of the family, but for each person there are from thirty to fifty references, not one of which has a word indicating what is contained on that page. An index prepared after this plan might almost as well have not been prepared at all.

Brooks, Amy. Dorothy Dainty's Gay Times. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 241. Boston Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.

Clarke, Helen Archibald. Browning's England. 8vo, pp. 448. New York. The Baker and Taylor Co.

The Browning societies have confined themselves in general to straightening out the involutions of that poet's "mystic, unfathomable song." The aim of the present author is more modest. She confines herself to illustrating by landscape-pictures, portraits, and pleasant prose the materials which Browning derived from English history and scenery, and wove with such point and power into his poetry. If somewhat desultory, the work will aid in making Browning more agreeable and in some way more real to the ordinary reader. There is an evident justification for such a work in the fact that the poet of "Pauline" spent so much of his life in Italy. Here he is tied down to his native land, where Keats, Shelley, and Shakespeare, Charles I. and Strafford, whose portraits are duly given, add inspiration to, or find mention, in his lines. The book is beautifully manufactured and would make a nice present for the young.

Curtis, Alice Turner. Grandpa's Little Girls at School. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 195. Philadelphia Penn Pub. Co.

Defoe, Daniel. The Life and Strange and Surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, with illustrations and designs from Stothard. 2 vols., 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5 net.

It seems strange that, with all the surviving popularity of this English classic, there should not already have been in print an adequate library edition. In these circumstances, the publishers have brought out the present edition, which is a notable

(Continued on page 106)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Over

$306,000,000.

New Life Insurance

Written and Paid for in 1908!

The Most Remarkable Year

In the History of

The Prudential

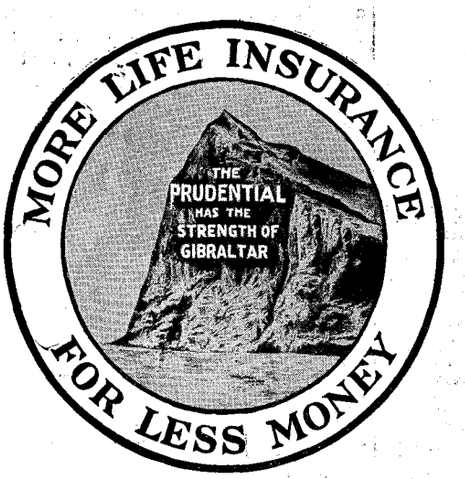
This Magnificent Record is Due to

Public Appreciation of the NEW "Low-Cost" Ordinary Policy, the New Industrial Policy, the New Monthly Income Policy—all meeting the Demand for

GUARANTEED LIFE INSURANCE

and

It also shows Popular Approval of the Administration, Strength, Liberality and Fair Dealing of the Company.



Send us your age and we will tell you what The Prudential will do for YOU in Life Insurance.

The Prudential Insurance Company

OF AMERICA

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Prest. Dept. R, Home Office, Newark, N. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Why the rubber wasn't played"

Until you have heard Amberol Records you have not heard the Edison Phonograph at its best

Edison Amberol Records have made the Edison Phonograph a more fascinating entertainer than before—added richness and sweetness to its tone, increased its repertoire and enabled it to give to more people more of the kind of music they enjoy.

Consider the increased enjoyment of a Record that plays twice as long as the regular Edison Record and longer than any other Record made.

Go to the nearest dealer today and hear the Edison Phonograph play an Amberol Record. He will tell you how you can play it on your present Phonograph and still play the Records you have.

Edison Phonographs are sold at the same prices everywhere in the United States, $12.50 to $125.00. Amberol Records, 50c.; regular Edison Records, 35c.; Grand Opera Records, 75c.

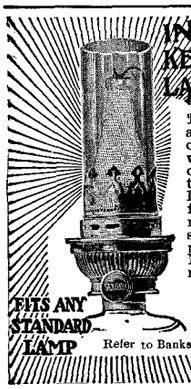
Ask your dealer or write us for catalogues of Edison Phonographs and Records.

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, 4 Lakeside Avenue, Orange, N. J.

The Edison Business Phonograph reduces the cost of letter writing one-half

TRADE MARK

Thomas A Edison



INCANDESCENT KEROSENE OIL LAMP BURNER

The SAXONIA lights same as any lamp and produces gas off the top of the wick, a fine white light. Burns 1-3 oil of ordinary lamp; gives three times light. 1-5 cost of gas, 1-10 cost of electricity. Pays for itself. Imported chimney and mantle of extra strength with burner complete for $3, express paid. Money refunded if not as represented. Booklet free.

Agents Wanted

U. S. A. LIGHTING CO.

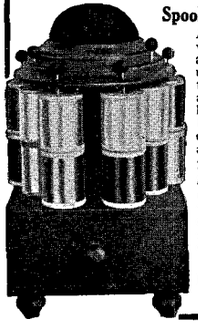
262 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Refer to Banks of the city, Bradstreet, or Dun.

FITS ANY STANDARD LAMP

Antique Peter Pan Sewing Cabinet

Spool Holder and Pin Cushion



An indispensable adjunct to every woman's sewing-room. Handy and serviceable, it has a distinct usefulness, while as an ornament to a room it combines fine lines and pleasing design. Finest Mahogany finish, Mission style. Each cabinet contains rack for eighteen spools of silk, drawer and pin-cushion. Size just right—7¼ in. high, 4¼ in. square.

Price, neatly boxed, prepaid, $2

One enthusiastic purchaser writes "I would not be without your Cabinet if it cost $5." Another says "All my women friends are envious since my cabinet came."

ANTIQUE CO.

Dept. 2 Lebanon, Pa.

An ideal gift to women of taste

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

(*Continued from page 104*)

specimen of the mechanical work of the Riverside Press. It has been modelled on the edition of Howell's "Letters" published last year, the type being Caslon, the paper excellent, and the binding-boards with leather backs and label. The illustrations in photogravure are sixteen in number and are believed to represent the best work of Stothard.

Donworth, Grace. The letters of Jennie Allen to her Friend Miss Musgrove. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Farrar, James M. A Junior Congregation. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.20.

Dr. Farrar has been very successful in preaching to children and to young persons approaching maturity. The present work contains interesting specimens of his method of addressing them, the addresses being arranged chronologically and representing a year's work. Preachers and Sunday-school teachers would find this book distinctly helpful to them.

Garland, Hamlin. The Shadow World. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

Higginson, Ella. Alaska the Great Country. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Jerome, Jerome K. Passing of the Third Floor Back. 16mo, pp. 186. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Jewett, John Howard. What Happened to the Little Chicks. Illustrated. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

Jewett, John Howard. The Ducklings Go A-Swimming. The Kittens and the Bear. The Goslings' Picnic. Each illustrated. 16mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. Each 75 cents.

Lagerlof, Selma. Christ Legends. Translated from the Swedish by Velma Swanston Howard. 16mo, pp. 272. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Laut, Agnes C. The Conquest of the Great North-West. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 409 and 415. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $5.

Henry Hudson was a British pilot who has given his name to the great river that washes the quays of New York and to the largest bay on this continent. But his fame has long since been eclipsed in the renown of those who have reaped the fruits of his discoveries. Chief among those we must reckon the Gentlemen Adventurers, as they styled themselves, who eventually became a chartered company with such men as Prince Rupert, James, Duke of York, and the Duke of Marlborough as their successive governors. These adventurers were gay, fearless, and avaricious. They were as eager after gain as Cortez or Pizarro, but they were hunters of beasts, and not of men. But they were lawless, and under the shelter of an English charter, making them "lords" of what is now called Rupert's Land, they encroached on American soil, taking possession of the unoccupied territory of the Great Lakes and the Upper Mississippi. But their pack-horse brigades of two and three hundred raiders overran California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho which they were among the first white men to explore. They even had a station half-way across the Pacific in Hawaii.

The present notable work contains the first complete history that has been written of a body of men who had sole possession

Nervous Persons Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache and induces refreshing sleep. A wholesome tonic.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for hundreds of years of a territory larger than the whole of Europe. The archives of the Canadian Government are full of maps, pictures, and manuscripts which contain the details of that history which the author of this book has compiled with such painstaking and attractive fulness. The struggles and sufferings of the fur-hunters, their indomitable courage in facing frost, hunger, and solitude, give to the work an air of romance. It is indeed an eminently interesting narrative, and the illustrations enhance the vivid impressions derived from its perusal. Many of these maps and pictures are here published in this country for the first time. They relate to a period of history and a phase of life which was only transitory. Railroads and steamships have made the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company an utter impossibility. The change is well stated in the eloquent words of this writer:

"The Company's ships still ply in the waters of the North. Its canoe brigades still bring in fur to the far fur-posts. Its midwinter dog-trains still set the bells tinkling over the lonely wastes of Northern snows, and it still sells as much fur at its great annual fairs as in its palmiest days. But the Hudson's Bay Company is no longe a gay Adventurer setting sail over the seas of the Unknown. It is no longer a Soldier of Fortune, with laugh for life or death carving a path through the wilderness. It is now but a commercial organization with methods similar to other money-getting companies. Free traders overrun

THREE OF A KIND

Dropped Coffee, Picked up Postum, and Health.

The harmful action of caffeine—the drug in coffee and tea—is the same in all cases, it is only a matter of degree.

One person may suffer more in the way of heart palpitation, sour stomach, nervousness, or insomnia, than another, but the poison is there all the time, if one continues to drink coffee or tea.

A Penn. lady and two friends learned the truth about coffee in the same way. The lady writes:—

"About four years ago I had an attack of nervous prostration and a great deal of trouble with my heart. Sometimes feared I was dying, and my doctor seemed unable to find out the cause of my trouble.

"I would frequently wake at night with these attacks and the doctor said there was some constant irritation of the nerves, and he began to think some organic disease was at work.

"One day I was told of a case very similar to mine, and that the woman could find no relief until she stopped using coffee. I did not like the idea of giving up coffee, for I was very fond of it.

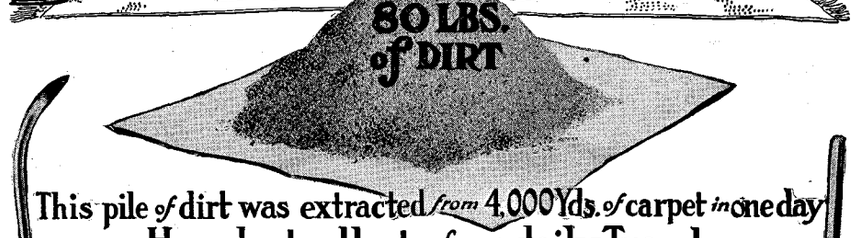
"Having read frequently of Postum, I determined to try it. It certainly made a great change in me. Those spells left me entirely.

"My most intimate friend was afflicted as I was. In fact the similarity of our afflictions drew us together in the first place. When she saw the great change Postum had made in me she tried it and was benefited as I was.

"The beneficial effects of Postum on us two induced a neighbor to follow our example and so we are three of a kind who can't say enough in praise of Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



This pile of dirt was extracted from 4,000 Yds. of carpet in one day

How dust collects *from* daily Tread

Here's 80 pounds of proof furnished by one night's use of the "INVINCIBLE" at the N. Y. Hippodrome—cleaned nightly by the "INVINCIBLE"

Do you know the many advantages in Cleaning your Home with Air?

Own your own machine—One which the greenest servant can operate and secure perfect results—Dispensing with all flying dust—Lessening the time of cleaning—Lessening the actual work—Cleaning **infinitely better**—so much better that **a new standard of cleanliness** is established—With less wear and tear on fabrics and furniture—At an actual less cost all around **from every standpoint.**

The "INVINCIBLE" Electric Renovator

Absolutely no installation required. Ready for instant use without special wiring or piping. Can be used anywhere there is electric current—alternating or direct. Easily **portable**—can be used on any floor, in any room.

Cleans Everything in the Home without Removal of a Single Article.

From Rugs, Carpets, Draperies, Upholstery and all Other Fabrics it removes every vestige of dirt, dust and at the same time moths, insects, microbes and germs.

It reaches inaccessible places—Radiators, Pigeon-holes, Cracks and Crevices. **Not one place escapes it.**

It is a veritable air bath, making everything clean, sweet, pure and sanitary.

It does the work of many hands and in much less time. Saves work, annoyance, supervision and time and establishes a new and absolute standard of cleanliness.

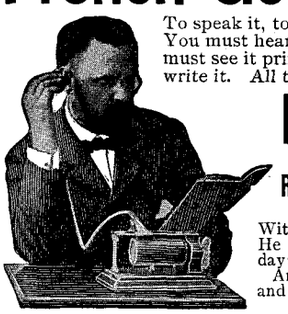
You can have the "INVINCIBLE" in *your* Home

Learn more—all—about this superior method of cleaning. Write at once for our "TWO BOOKLETS." They tell all about it. Give more information on cleaning than any other work issued.

Send at once to Dept. R. Large Fourth Edition now being distributed.

ELECTRIC RENOVATOR MFG. COMPANY
943 Farmers Bank Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

French-German-Spanish-Italian



To speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it there is but one best way. You must hear it spoken correctly, over and over, till your ear knows it. You must see it printed correctly until your eye knows it. You must talk it and write it. All this can be done best by the

Language-Phone Method

Combined with the

Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

With this method you buy a native professor outright. You own him. He speaks as you choose, slowly or quickly; when you choose, night or day; for a few minutes or hours at a time.

Any one can learn a foreign language who hears it spoken often enough and by this method you can hear it as often as you like.

Send for booklet and testimonial letters from leading educators.

The Language-Phone Method, 802 Metropolis Building, 16th St. and Broadway, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Safe Investment for Your January Funds

YOUR dividend earnings for the past few months should yield you 6% interest for the new year. A-R-E 6% Gold Bonds offer you an opportunity to participate in the safest and most profitable business in the world—the purchase and improvement of New York City real estate along the line of the city's greatest growth.

By investing in A-R-E 6% Gold Bonds you secure the three essentials of an ideal investment:

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
LIBERAL RETURN
CASH AVAILABILITY

THESE Bonds are secured by the entire Assets of the American Real Estate Company—over $11,000,000.00. For 21 years this Company has paid 6% interest—has returned nearly $4,000,000.00 in interest and principal to thousands of investors. Issued in two forms:

6% COUPON BONDS

For those who wish to invest $100 or more

For Income Earning, paying interest semi-annually by coupons.

6% ACCUMULATIVE BONDS

For those who wish to save $25 or more a year

For Income Saving, purchasable by instalment payments carrying liberal surrender privileges.

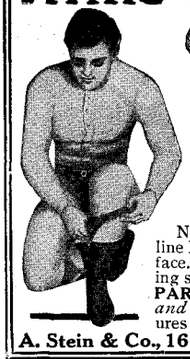
Write today for literature giving complete information, including map of New York City showing location of the Company's properties.

American Real Estate Company

Founded 1888 Assets over $11,000,000
Capital and Surplus over $1,600,000

504 Night and Day Bank Bldg.
527 Fifth Avenue New York

PARIS GARTERS



25 and 50 cents at dealers or direct if he is out

No Metal can come next the wearer

Nature has made the masculine leg flat on its inner front surface. From this point all stocking support should come. **PARIS** *is the only garter shaped and fitted* in harmony with natures plan. *Guaranteed to satisfy.*

A. Stein & Co., 161 Center Ave., Chicago

its hunting-grounds. Rivals as powerful as itself are now on the field fighting the battle of competition according to modern methods of business rivalry. Three-quarters of the old hunting-fields are already carved up into checkerboard squares of new provinces and fenced farm patches."

Lownhaupt, Frederick. Investment Bonds: Their Issue and Their Place in Finance. A Book for Students, Investors, and Practical Financiers. 12mo, pp. x–253. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

MacDougall, Duncan and August. The Bond of Music. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xii–179. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

McIntyre, John T. The Street Singer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 356. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Mitchell, S. Weir. The Red City. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

The early years of our republic have been chosen recently by several brilliant American novelists as the time in which to set the plot for their delightful hero and heroine to play their parts in. No one knows that period better than Dr. Mitchell, no one loves or can bring it back to life more successfully. The present powerful drama of romance finds its stage set up in quaint and Quaker Philadelphia, and across that stage pass leading historic figures "in their habit as they lived"—Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson. The hero of the tale is a genuine romantic type which does not often come to light excepting when a Frenchman develops under truly American conditions. As the author is an artist of erudition in history and antiquarianism, the result of his writing is finish and verisimilitude. The same may be said of the ten illustrations by Keller.

Plato, The Banquet of. Translated from the Greek by Percy Bysshe Shelley. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5.

Of this edition of Plato's famous dialog which is better known as the "Symposium," 440 numbered copies are issued, 400 of these only being offered for sale. The publishers have issued it in form that will please readers who desire to see ancient classics published without ornament. Neither page decoration, illuminated initials, nor cover design is anywhere employed. The paper is handmade, the type that known as Montaigne, and the presswork excellent. The sewing has been done by hand, and the cover is a plain limp board with simple paper label. Even the names of the publishers have been relegated to the end, where we have that rare thing nowadays, a real colophon. Shelley's translation of Plato's work has been known for many years to scholars only. Even to them it has not perhaps been readily accessible. Its appearance in this form should receive a response at least adequate to the number of copies printed.

Rawlings, Gertrude Burford. Coins and How to Know Them. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. xix–374. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Tappan, Eva March. The Story of the Greek People: An Elementary History of Greece. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 257. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 65 cents net.

Thompson, Charles Miner. The Calico Cat. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 227. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas, and **Smith,** Nora Archibald, Edited by. Tales of Laughter: A Third Fairy Book. 12mo, pp. xi–467. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Withington, Elizabeth. Lullabies of Many Lands. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co. 50 cents.

An Assistant Book-keeper

Give your bookkeeper and bill clerks an assistant—a **Comptometer.**

It will work 24 hours of every day in the year and still be fresh. Then, too, it will figure in **two hours** what you cannot figure in **eight or more!** Isn't such time worth saving?

Every hour of overtime increases your payroll, just that much loss to overcome.

The COMPTOMETER

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides.

It is a permanent investment and returns its price over and over every hour you use it—the same as your typewriter.

Use **The Comptometer.** It is in a class by itself, defeating all others. Experience the relief it affords, the time it saves. You will then see how foolish it is to waste valuable time and effort in primitive mental figuring. Write for pamphlet, or write at once for a **Comptometer** on free trial, express paid, U. S. or Canada.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co.
863 North Paulina St.
Chicago, - Ill.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

All the Standard Machines **Sold or Rented Anywhere at ¼ to ½ M'f'r's Prices,** allowing **Rental to Apply on Price.** Shipped with privilege of examination. Write for Illustrated Catalog V.

Typewriter Emporium 92-94 Lake St. Chicago

Farm Mortgages

This Company furnishes investors with carefully selected mortgages on choice farm property located in North Dakota. These mortgages yield six per cent per annum. Please write for our descriptive list and booklet "A."

Established 1883

E. J. LANDER & COMPANY

GRAND FORKS, N. D., or
Security Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

Its aromatic delicacy will surprise you.

It is the most perfect blend of tobacco you ever put in your pipe—the highest class—it stands all by itself, the KING of mixtures.

A tobacco that your women folks will like to have you smoke at home—you may never have known the luxury of a pipe smoke before.

SEND 10 CENTS and we will send a sample.

THE SURBRUG CO., 132 Reade St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

Sicily: December, 1908

By Richard Butler Glaenzer

Sicilia, scourged of Fate, thy crystal skies
  Are rent with wailing, blackened with despair!
The world, aghast, uncomprehending cries:
  "Hast thou not yet had dole enough to bear?"

Evil the lot that made thee whipping-post
  To jealous nature and more jealous man;
For scarred by native fire and foreign host
  Thine every clod since storied life began!

At Europe's very dawn thy rugged shores
  Were first to know the prows of daring Tyre:
Less often hath the sweep of three-tiered oars
  Spelled joyous pæan than defiant ire.

The melting circle of thine azure dome
  Hath seen bold Pyrrhus welcomed from afar;
Hamilcar's elephants out-trump young Rome
  Yet falter 'neath Metellus' rising star.

Now granary for Tiber's Seven Hills;
  Now spoil of Verres and his vulture brood;
Now despot's whim, now servile fury fills
  Thy vineclad vales with war's vicissitude.

Lure of the North and South, the East and West,
  Greed made thee Earth's perennial battle-ground!
Where Genseric the Eagle dispossest,
  His Vandal horde became a charnel mound.

Where Goth was crusht by Belisarius' might,
  Byzantian cross made way for Moor's Koran;
Where Caliph ruled, soon swaggered Norman Knight
  Where Tancred reigned, fell Manfred under ban.

The lion-hearted Richard was thy foe;
  The Mystic Frederic thy truest friend;
The sway of Anjou brought thee naught but wo,
  And earned at Vespers its deserved end.

Now stubborn Aragon, then cruel Spain,
  Proud Austria, ambitious Bourbon France
Have all beheld their power wax and wane
  And fade before Savoy's well-timed advance.

Prize of Bellona's sword yet pride of Peace.
  Immortal deeds immortalize thy name—
Thou peer and heir to lovely golden Greece,
  Her stately temples and poetic fame!

Pindar and Æschylus once breathed thine air;
  Theocritus hath rivaled nightingale
Mayhap upon the selfsame mountains where
  Great Wagner wove with song the Holy Grail.

Alas that 'twixt the tuneful, fruitful years,
  Plague, riven earth, and carnage intervene!

ROSY AND PLUMP

Good Health from Right Food.

"It's not a new food to me," remarked a Va. man, in speaking of Grape-Nuts.

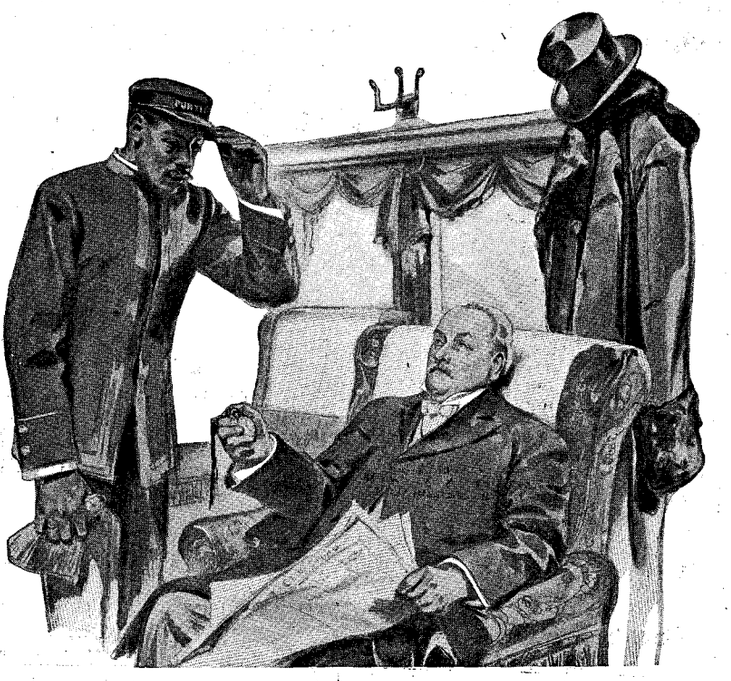
"About twelve months ago my wife was in very bad health, could not keep anything on her stomach. The Doctor recommended milk half water but it was not sufficiently nourishing.

"A friend of mine told me one day to try Grape-Nuts and cream. The result was really marvelous. My wife soon regained her usual strength and today is as rosy and plump as when a girl of sixteen.

"These are plain facts and nothing I could say in praise of Grape-Nuts would exaggerate in the least, the value of this great food."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



The Howard Watch

Find out when you are due at a given point—a Howard Watch will *prove* whether you are traveling on schedule time.

In the fastest trains you will find a Howard in the engine cab—a Howard in the conductor's pocket—Howards used by train dispatchers along the way—and if the *Old Man* is aboard you will see him watching the speed-recorder with a Howard Watch in his hand.

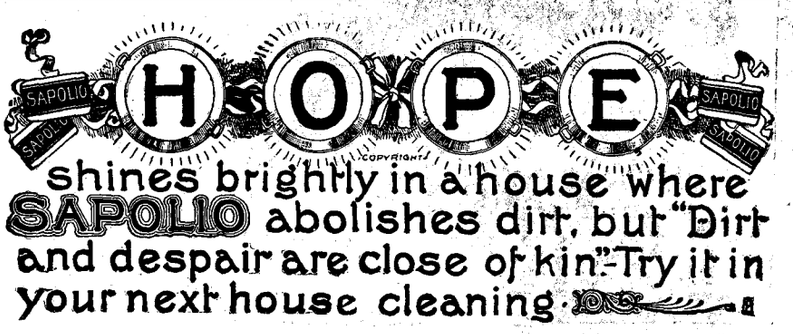
In your own calling, the seconds may not be as vital as in railroading, but it's a great comfort nevertheless to tell the time and to know you're right about it.

One thing is sure. Howard Watches will not grow cheaper. They are no more plentiful because they are better appreciated every day. Not every jeweler can sell you one. Find the Howard Jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

A Howard Watch is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35.00; to the 23-jewel in a 14-kt. solid gold case at $150.00—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached.

Drop us a postal card, Dept. O, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Be A Manufacturer

We Give You The Tools FREE

According To Our Simple Easy Plan

We Built This Factory Paid For It In 3 Years

Started With Two 2nd Hand Sewing Machines You Should Do As Well

We will start you in the Canvas Glove Business, presenting you with the necessary tools, if you will purchase from us the raw material required in the making of the gloves.

We will do more; we will first send you a free copy of **"The Secrets of the Glove Business,"** a book based squarely on our own experience, giving you detailed advice and priceless pointers covering an industry that has already made many rich, and is still in its infancy.

We began with two sewing machines. Our rating in Dun and Bradstreet will show you how we have prospered, as pioneers in a business offering enormous returns for the ordinary energy and small capital demanded. It's no speculation—no get-rich-quick dream. It must have proper attention, and it will pay you well—the field for canvas gloves is unlimited.

Best of all, the small glove factory need fear no trust competition. The enormous demand should easily care for your product.

To avoid increasing our own capacity, as we have done repeatedly, we shall start a few factories elsewhere and aid them by our own experience.

We hope to make our profits from the cloth we shall sell them, but they will not be obligated in any way to buy from us if we ask more than market price.

These factories can be started for $50 and upwards. If you want to own such a factory in your district, write today. Start in your own home or a cheap store-room.

Even with borrowed money, you should pay out in three months and have plenty of working capital left.

A postal card request brings our book. This is simply a chance to own a business which, with a reasonable amount of work and attention, should yield you thousands of dollars yearly in clean cash profits. We must expect you to succeed, or we would not furnish you free tools.

We offer free the necessary tools, up to $145.00 in value, in proportion to the amount of cloth taken.

Never before in business history has a better offer been made to ambitious men. Do not miss it. Write today for the free book and full information about our free offer.

The McCreery Mfg. Co., 458 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 33 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

Vapo-Cresolene

For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever.

Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

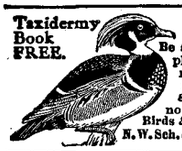
Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. All Druggists.

Send for descriptive booklet

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York

Taxidermy Book FREE.



Mount Beautiful Birds

Be a Taxidermist. Mount your own trophies, such as birds and animals. Decorate your home or make money mounting for others. *Taxidermists handsomely paid.* Success guaranteed or no tuition. Book "How to Learn to Mount Birds & Animals" sent FREE. Write today.

N. W. Sch. of Taxidermy Box 78N, Omaha, Neb.

SANITOL

Tooth & Toilet Preparations

fifteen in the family, all good

There is no powder better for the teeth than **Sanitol Tooth Powder**

Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading Sectional Bookcases.

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities, combined with our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enables us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

ON APPROVAL FREIGHT PAID $1.00 PER SECTION AND UP

Send for our latest Catalogue No 23, in which we illustrate the different grades from neatly finished Solid Oak to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
New York Office—Flatiron Building

But lo, thy mirror that was dim with tears
Soon glows resplendent with a faith serene.

Sicilia, scourged of Fate, thy Damocles
Lost courage 'neath a hair-suspended blade:
Tho thine a tyrant death may not appease,
A deathless Past intones: "Rise, undismayed!"

—*New York Times* (January 6).

Peter Pan

By George S. Bryan

Come, thou dost whisper us—and who would stay?
So with upflaming joy we follow thee
Back to the sun-bright slopes of Arcady,
And wander by that paradisial way
Through fadeless morning and eternal May.
Here is the haven of lost dreams; here we
From the world's instance for a space are free,
While, on the golden air, thy pipes how gay!
In all the tree-tops chimes of Faery ring,
In ev'ry floweret lamps of Faery glow—
But twilight falls upon our visioning
And thou art rapt from us before we know.
Wide after thee our wistful arms we fling
Ah, Youth, dear Youth, we can not let thee go!

—*Book News Monthly* (January).

Evening

By Marjorie L. C. Pickthall

When the white iris folds the drowsing bee,
When the first cricket wakes
The fairy hosts of his enchanted brakes,
When the dark moth has sought the lilac-tree
And the young stars, like jasmine of the skies,
Are opening on the silence, Lord, there lies
Dew on thy rose and dream upon mine eyes.

Lovely the day, when life is robed in splendor,
Walking the ways of God and strong with wine.
But the pale eye is wonderful and tender
And night is more divine.
Fold my faint olives from their shimmering plain,
O shadow of sweet darkness fringed with rain.
Give me to-night again.

Give me to-day no more. I have bethought me
Silence is more than laughter, sleep than tears.
Sleep like a lover faithfully hath sought me
Down the enduring years.
Where stray the first white fatlings of the fold,
Where the Lent lily droops her earlier gold,
Sleep waits me as of old.

Grant me sweet sleep, for light is unavailing
When patient eyes grow weary of the day.
Young lambs creep close and tender wings are failing,
And I grow tired as they,
Light as the long wave leaves the lonely shore
Our boughs have lost the bloom that morning bore.
Give me to-day no more.

—*University Magazine* (Montreal).

Lovers

By Richard Le Gallienne

They sit within a woodland place,
Trellised with rustling light and shade;
So like a spirit's is her face
That he is half afraid
To speak—lest she should fade.

Mysterious, beneath the boughs,
Like two enchanted shapes, they are,

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Whom Love hath builded them a house
Of little leaf and star,
And the brown evening-jar.

So lovely and so strange a thing
Each is to each to look upon,
They dare not hearken a bird sing,
Or from the other one
Take eyes—lest they be gone.

So still—the watching woodland peers
And pecks about them, butterflies
Light on her hand—a flower; eve hears
Two questions, two replies—
O love that never dies!
—*Harper's Magazine* (January).

Milton

DECEMBER 9, 1908

BY SELWYN IMAGE

Three centuries! and lo! this golden day
The Eternal spake, and bade a Child arise
Dowered with grave gifts of passionate enterprise,
For England's glory to make straight the way:

Prophet of the Highest, against whose fire might stay
Nor chaff of tyrants 'mid established lies,
No, nor of cringing varlets, that would prize
As naught their manhood, so they but clutched their pay.

Milton, around thy cradle here we kneel,
Thy Countrymen, on this fair natal morn,
Thanking our God for thee, stern witness born

Of all that could make an England pure and free:
Hail! deathless Champion of our Commonweal,
Whose earth-closed orbs gazed on Eternity.
—*The Saturday Review* (London, December 12).

On His Blindness

BY JOHN B. TABB
(Who has recently lost his sight)

"Back to the primal gloom
Where life began;
As to my mother's womb
Must I a man
Return:
Not to be born again,
But to remain;
And in the School of Darkness learn
What mean
" 'The things unseen.'"
—*The Independent* (New York.)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

SVEN HEDIN IN TIBET

DR. SVEN HEDIN, the famous Swedish explorer of Tibet, has recently been narrating some of the peculiar experiences of his wanderings in the great Trans-Himalayan ranges. Because of the continued hostility of the native Tibetans toward Europeans, Sven Hedin was finally compelled to disguise himself as a native servant of his caravan. Thus equipped he made many of his valuable explorations. The news that he was in the country, however, traveled mysteriously from chief to chief and the caravan was frequently stopt in search for the invader. These delays finally caused so much inconvenience that the explorer determined to make himself known and brave its consequences. We quote the incident from the New York *Post:*

On April 24, Tibetans came to our tents, all armed and beautifully clad, and called on Abdul Kerim.

WE OFFER $1,000,000

Part of Original Underwriting of $3,858,000

American Piano Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

AUTHORIZED ISSUE, $6,000,000 PREFERRED STOCK; $6,000,000 COMMON STOCK

DIVIDEND PAYABLE QUARTERLY. PAR VALUE, $100 PER SHARE

This Stock is Preferred as to Assets as well as to Dividends

There are no bond obligations and none can be placed upon the properties, nor can the preferred stock be increased without the consent of the holders of 85% of both the common and preferred stock

HISTORY The AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY is a consolidation of the "KNABE," "CHICKERING," "FOSTER ARMSTRONG" and other important makes of Pianos. William Knabe & Co. of Baltimore were established 1837; Chickering & Sons were established 1823; Foster Armstrong, one of the largest and most successful dealers in and manufacturers of medium priced pianos, comprising Foster, Armstrong, Cook, Brewster, Marshall & Wendell, were established 1853; Haines Brothers were established 1851. The management of the American Piano Company is the same as the former management of the several companies.

ASSETS The net assets of the American Piano Company, as appraised by the Audit Company of New York, March 31, 1908, were $3,858,521.42. These figures do not include the value to the Company of good-will, patents, trademarks and patterns, which are substantial assets.

EARNINGS The average net earnings of the constituent companies of the American Piano Company for five years previous to consolidation were $525,000 per annum, or over 13% on the outstanding preferred stock.

ECONOMIES AFTER A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR DEPRECIATION OF PLANT and the establishment of a substantial reserve it has been proven that the economies effected in buying, manufacturing and selling will be sufficient to double the present net earnings.

DIVIDENDS No dividend can be paid on the common stock of this Company unless there shall at the same time be added to the surplus out of the net profits not less than one-third of the amount of such common stock dividend.

GROWTH Increased output will largely increase net earnings. There has been nearly 20% increase in output this year, resulting largely from the consolidation.

We offer the above stock for public subscription at $95.00 per share payable in New York funds

WOLF BROS. & CO., *Bankers*

Members of New York and Philidelphia Stock Exchange

100 Broadway, New York City **1339 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia**

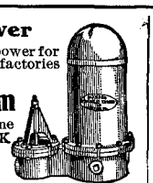
Subscriptions for the above Preferred Stock will be received direct or through your own Bankers or Brokers

A Cheap Water Power

As a reliable and economical water power for public institutions, farmers, owners of factories and country homes, the

Niagara Hydraulic Ram

has no equal. Better than a gasoline engine or windmill. Send for booklet K and estimate. We furnish Caldwell Tanks and Towers.



NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO., 140 Nassau St. N. Y. Factory, Chester, Pa.

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS

TIME SAVER, WORRY SAVER

Keeps tab on all your important papers 100 in Each Box

FACSIMILE

AN OFFICE NECESSITY

Better, neater, more handy than pins or files Sample Box 15c

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 155-157 Waverly Pl., N. Y. City

CONFIDENCE WARRANTED

5% ASSURED.

Favorable location, experience and ample resources enable us to loan money on the best real estate security, and pay 5 PER CENT PER YEAR on all small sums invested through us. Our investors send us $25—$50—$100 or more at a time. They may leave it with us for a few months or for a few years. They receive 5 per cent per annum regularly by check, reckoned from the day we receive the capital to the day they withdraw it. We number our patrons by thousands, and they are in every State of the Union. Write us and we will give you the names of those nearest to you who permit us to refer to them. Fifteen years of successful operation,

Assets of $1,800,000

and regular supervision by the New York Banking Department warrant your confidence.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
9 Times Building, Broadway, New York

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Welch's Grape Juice

Purity in grape juice means juice as you find it in the grape.

Purity is lost by putting in preservatives or by adding coloring matter, or by diluting the juice or by lack of care in any step in manufacture.

Welch's Grape Juice is pure. Nothing is added to prevent spoiling, heighten its color or enhance its food value, because nothing is needed.

We have learned how to transfer the juice from the luscious clusters to the bottle unchanged in any way.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet of forty delicious ways of using Welch's Grape Juice free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail, 10c.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO.
Westfield, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED **HOSKINS** SINCE 1842
QUALITY ENGRAVERS
50 CARDS—COPPER PLATE—$2.50, $1.50 & $1.00
STYLE SHEET SENT UPON REQUEST
WEDDING INVITATIONS OUR SPECIALTY
PHILA. 912 CHESTNUT STREET PENNA.

Print Your Own
Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package

Cresco Grits and Barley Crystals

BREAKFAST AND DESSERT CEREAL FOODS

FOR CASES OF STOMACH, INTESTINAL, KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

Delicious foods for sick or well.

Unlike other foods. Ask grocers. For book or sample, write

"In cases of weak digestion, associated or not with irritable stomach, 'Barley Crystals' has given me the best results. In early convalescence and in some forms of continued fever I consider it a valuable article of food."
M. J., M. D., M. Ch., Dublin, Toronto, Ont.

FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

In such cases a big, vicious Tibetan dog was tied at the door of my tent; no one would venture to pass him. But the Tibetans grouped themselves right in front of my tent to chat. Somebody whispered into my tent from the rear that they had orders from the governor to search every tent to see if Hedin was not here. They also wanted to look through all our bags, and only to permit us to proceed if each one of us gave his written guarantee that there was no European among us. To give such an assurance was too much even for my geographical conscience. Then came the scene when I made myself known, against the counsel of my weeping Ladakhs, who feared that it would mean my death. I had to go with them to the governor, who was very polite and friendly. He asked me why I came again in spite of his prohibition. I replied, because I had learned to like his country and his people. He demanded that I should go home by the way I came. I answered:

"Never! You can kill me, of course; that will make it go hard with you later; but go back I will not. My religion forbids me to go home by the way I came."

He—"Where are you going?"

I—"Over the San Roberti Pass."

He—"There are robbers there."

I—"Then give me an escort."

He finally gave me ten soldiers. I was allowed to go to San Roberti, and needed no longer to disguise myself. It had been my practise to have my face and hands colored every morning, and even then I was not as dirty as my Ladakhs. Now I put on Tibetan clothes and felt myself free, as if released from a long captivity. On May 5, 1908, I gave my Ladakhs a celebration. Their dancing and leaping was magnificent in the pitchdark night.

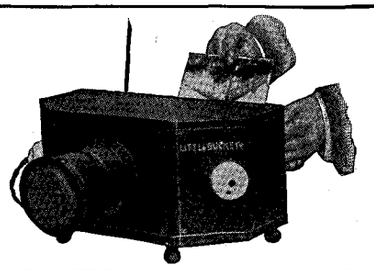
A CAMPUS VENDER WHO WAS AN A.M., D.C.L.

ALMOST every college and university campus in the United States shelters and supports some odd character who is looked upon by the students as just as important a dignitary of the institution as the president or members of the faculty. At Harvard for years immemorial it was John, the orange man; at Virginia, it is the old negro, Uncle Peter, who laughs fifteen minutes for a nickel, and at Princeton, up to the time of his death a few years ago, it was Uncle Jimmy Johnson, vender of apples and knick-knacks. Johnson was the oldest person connected with the college. He knew some of the senior professors when they were in knickerbockers, and no graduate, not even James Madison or Aaron Burr, could be mentioned but that he recalled him distinctly. It was by his memory for returning graduates at commencement season that Jimmy reaped his greatest financial harvest. His career was marked by almost daily amusing incidents. Dr. Marion Mills Miller, writing in *The Sunday Magazine*, thus describes him:

"I kn-know you very w-well, sir. You w-were here when D-Doctor M-Maclean was P-President," was his uniform observation in the case of an old alumnus, and, with the substitution of McCosh for Maclean, it was the same when the returning graduate was of a succeeding generation.

The same shrewdness characterized his dealings with the undergraduates. He kept no books of account, and acted as his own Bradstreet. As the students on their way to chapel or recitation passed his wheelbarrow stationed by the Old Chapel, and took therefrom apples and bags of "stick jaw" candy, he made mental notes of the purchases, except in the case of spendthrifts, to whom, when they were flush and offered settlement, he made a charge conditioned on his estimate of their generosity rather than on the amount of their trade. Even to the most abstemious and careful in their accounts, his minimum bill was a "qu-quarter, sir." To one student who claimed that his charge was ten cents too much, Jimmy replied, "It's worth t-ten cents for me to say fuf-fuf-fifteen, sir."

If, as has been claimed, the student body is the



LITTLeBUCKEYe

Post Card Projector

The great winning feature of this machine as an entertainer is that it never grows old. Every new post card adds to its interest, and without further cost, one can clip hundreds of amusing and instructive pictures from newspapers and magazines. The children delight in viewing their popular favorites from the comic supplements in life-size.

It is not necessary to transfer the pictures on transparent slides. This new invention reflects the picture directly upon the wall or sheet, magnified one hundred and sixty times. Lamps and connections are furnished free, ready to attach to any gas or electric fixture. For those having neither gas or electricity, we make a machine with improved acetylene generator (ordinary carbide used). State which is desired in ordering.

Machine complete with connections, 1—50 c. p. light, $ 5.00
" " " " 2—50 c. p. lights, 7.50
" " " " 2—50 c. p. " 10.00
and extra fine optical lens.

We pay express charges anywhere in United States; to Canada and Mexico add $1.00 for extra express charges and import duty. Send for free booklet "G."

THE BUCKEYE STEREOPTICON CO.
Cleveland, Ohio.

A CLEAN PIPE AT LAST "TRY IT" This Style $1.00

The Freeman Pipe
will not Clog or Sting.

Formerly at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Absorbent cotton **catches** all **saliva** and **nicotine.** Change cotton when saturated, thus the entire pipe is kept dry. **We please you or return your money.** 3½ in. bent or straight bit, French briar; with amber bit, silver mounted, in case, $5.00. Rubber bit, same patent, $1.00. Same in second quality, $.50, postpaid. Booklet free. Reference: First State Bank.

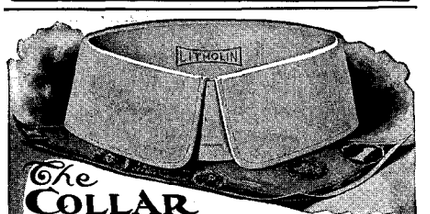
Orders filled promptly

THE FREEMAN PIPE CO., 50 First Street, PETOSKEY, MICH.

6%

OUR Secured Certificates of Deposit are accompanied by first mortgages on improved real estate. Interest payable monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually.
Write for Booklet "F."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY



The COLLAR THAT SAVES THE DOLLAR

Think of it—at least two cents a day for your collar wash bill! That's $7.30 a year and $3.00 for the collars. That's $10.30. You didn't know it cost so much? Well—**four LITHOLIN Waterproofed Linen Collars cost $1 00** and will last you a year. When soiled just wipe them white as new with a damp cloth. Being linen they *look* linen, always keep in shape, never wilt or crack, and are to be had in every fashionable style. All sizes. Then there's "cuff" money—figure that out, and you'll investigate. If so, you'll buy **LITHOLIN.**

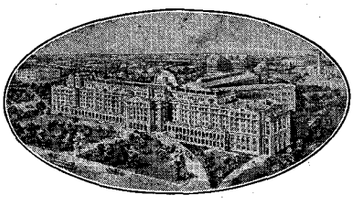
Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

Always sold from a RED box. Avoid substitution.
If not at your dealer's, send, giving styles, size, how many, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid. Styles booklet free on request

THE FIBERLOID COMPANY
Dept. 13, 7 Waverly Place, New York

STYLE ECONOMY WATERPROOFED LINEN LITHOLIN COLLARS & CUFFS FIT COMFORT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



ENDORSED BY THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

Bringing the Sanitarium Direct to You

You can't have good health without good blood. You can't have good blood if you don't eat right food. Nature works through the stomach. You are what you eat. Get the stomach right and everything is right.

Food Right!
Blood Right!
Health Right!

The Battle Creek Diet System has brought lasting health to half a million men and women. Battle Creek Sanitarium food did it. You, too, can regain your old-time snap and vigor by bringing the Battle Creek Sanitarium Diet System to your own home. Write to-day for free book "Healthful Living."

THE KELLOGG FOOD CO., DEPT. I-2, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Ann Arbor Lighting System
GASOLINE WIRE FEED

The most up-to-date and complete lighting system on the market. Beautiful fixtures for the home. Attractive high candle power inverted arcs for stores, halls, etc. The best proposition going for hustling agents. Write today for agents' terms and territory. Handsome catalog free.

Superior Mfg. Co.
276 Second Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

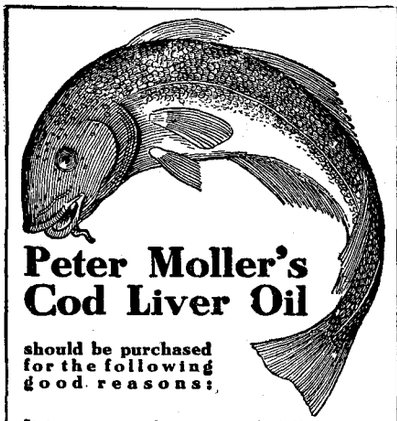
Die Embossed STATIONERY
Business, professional, social; impressive, distinctive. Send to-day for free samples.
HARPER, Columbia Block, Columbus, O.

The Handiest, Most Secure Binder for all Documents Needing Preservation. Steel Klips avoid all Strings, Wires, or Hole Punching.

KLIP BINDER

Send for Booklet
H. H. BALLARD, 327. Pittsfield, Mass.

MANIKIN CHART OF THE
HUMAN SYSTEM
16 inches high. In colors. $1.50
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK



Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

should be purchased for the following good reasons:

It is a pure oil, so pure that it is positively free from disagreeable taste and odor. Children take it without persuasion. It digests readily, does not cling to the palate, and never "repeats."

It is made and bottled by Peter Moller at his own factory at the Norway fisheries—no adulteration possible.

Not sold in bulk. You know you get the genuine when you receive the flat oval bottle bearing the name of

Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

real university, and the faculty and board of trustees mere appendages, then was James Johnson the only legitimate bearer of a Princeton degree. In fact, he had two of them, conferred on him by the students during high jinks on Washington's Birthday: A.M., which is to say Apple Merchant, and D.C.L., Dealer in Cool Lemonade.

For several years I was instructor in elocution at Princeton. I rehearsed the students in their "orations" in the Old Chapel, and between appointments tried to jolly Uncle Jimmy. I must confess that in this war of wits I was invariably defeated; for this old colored man was without exception the greatest master of repartee I have ever known.

For many years Uncle Jimmy had enjoyed a monopoly of the sale of fruit, candy, nuts, and lemonade on the campus. Then the privilege was extended to Alec, a veteran of the Civil War, whereat Jimmy was greatly incensed. "There ain't b-business enough for t-two," he said. "Then why shouldn't Alec have it?" I answered. "He fought, bled, and died to free you." "No such thing!" retorted Jimmy. "P-Princeton C-College b-bought me b-before the war, and I ain't never agreed to my f-freedom. P-Princeton C-College owns me, and has g-got to g-give me my livin'!"

Upon inquiry I learned that Jimmy had come to Princeton as a runaway slave boy, and, on the slave-catchers following him to the quiet college town and apprehending him, the college professors had contributed the sum necessary to buy his freedom, and had given him work to do for the college. And to his credit it must be said that he was a faithful laborer. . . . . .

I knew him in the days when he had obtained the dignified ease of a merchant, befitting his ripening years, and prefer to remember him by the pleasanter title of "Uncle Jimmy."

In addition to his calling of licensed vender, Jimmy occasionally acted as volunteer waiter at a students' boarding-house where his wife was cook. The boys understood the motive beneath the unction with which he performed this free-will service, and would reward him with generous tips, if the occasions were not too frequent. "What's up?" inquired a student one day when Jimmy was unusually officious. "To-day's my b-birfday, sir." "Oh, that's too thin, Uncle Jimmy! You know you had your birthday last March, and this is only June." "I kn-know it; but the G-Good Book says, 'Ye must be b-born again'!"

I heard of this incident, and the next day rallied Jimmy about it. "How is this, Jimmy? I hear you are better off in the matter of birthdays than the rest of us. How did it happen?" "It's all Mrs. Alexander's fault," said Jimmy somewhat sheepishly. "Mrs. Alexander, who gave Alexander Hall to the college?" I inquired. "Is she going around endowing people with birthdays?" "Y-Yes, sir. Y-Yesterday she and James Alexander and Henry Alexander and James Green s-stopt to t-talk with me; and M-Mrs. Alexander she said, 'When's your birfday, Jimmy?' And I said, 'As near as I know, in March, Mrs. Alexander.' And she said, 'Oh, what a pity! Why isn't it in June, when all your old friends come back?' And I said, 'All right, M-Mrs. Alexander; to-day's my b-birfday.' And M-Mrs. Alexander she gave me ten dollars, and James Alexander gave me ten dollars, and Henry Alexander gave me five dollars, and James Green gave me five dollars, and altogether I got th-thirty dollars." "But do you think it's exactly right, Jimmy, changing your birthday for money?" "Of course it is, sir. Don't you read in the papers every day about some woman changing her name for money?"

The colored vote is quite a deciding factor in Princeton elections, and no one was keener than Uncle Jimmy to profit by this opportunity. One day after an unusually vigorous contest I asked him, "Well, Uncle Jimmy, how much did you make yesterday by an honest day's voting?" "I m-made eight d-dollars, sir." "Whew! that was high! Eight dollars a vote!" "No, sir; not a vote; the R-Republicans gave me f-five dollars, and the D-Democrats th-three." "But you couldn't vote for both." "No, sir." "Then how did you vote, with such good friends on each side?" "I voted for the D-Democrats." "But the Republicans paid you two dollars more." "The D-Democrats weren't so c-corrupt, sir."

About It.—"Leading the artistic life," says the Philosopher of Folly, "consists in buying old candlesticks when you need new shoes."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"Deep Breathing is more important than exercise"
—Prof. Charles Munter

Nulife Compels Deep Breathing

So I say, *look first to your breathing*, because deep breathing corrects all physical imperfections. By the invention of Nulife I have made it possible for all who have not the time or inclination for regular exercise to keep themselves in perfect physical condition without it. Nulife does this by compelling deep breathing, and by restoring the natural arrangement of the entire body. Nulife squares the shoulders, frees the lungs from cramping, expands the chest two to six inches, and removes the internal pressure from stomach and abdomen by holding you up and keeping you there.

Prof. Charles Munter's

Nulife

Every genuine Nulife has the name "Nulife" plainly stamped on the belt.

Trade **PATENTED** Mark

For Man, Woman and Child

Nulife is comfortable to wear, gives you an erect, commanding carriage, and does not interfere with freedom of movement, because it is constructed on correct anatomical lines—the result of years of study by its inventor—Prof. Charles Munter.

Here is My Guarantee to every Nulife Purchaser

Order a Nulife now and begin to enjoy it and get its benefits at once. I guarantee to fit you perfectly and to return the full purchase price if you do not find that Nulife straightens round shoulders, expands your chest two to six inches increases your height and compels free, regular deep breathing to the full depth of your lungs. The price of Nulife is $3.00, for which amount it will be sent postpaid to any address, subject to return of your money as above. In ordering give Chest Measure (close up under arms), Height, Weight, Age, Sex, Occupation.

"No lacing required"

Mail This Coupon For My FREE BOOK

Sign and mail this coupon or write to me and I will send you free the Nulife booklet which tells all about Nulife, what it has done for others and will do for you. This booklet is illustrated with photographs and anatomical drawings that clearly demonstrate the efficiency of this wonderful garment. You ought to know these facts whether you intend to purchase Nulife or not.

CUT OUT ALONG DOTTED LINE, FILL IN AND MAIL TO-DAY

Prof. Chas. Munter
Dept. L. J.
13-15 W. 34th St.
New York

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of charge your illustrated Nulife booklet.

Prof. Chas. Munter
Dept. L. J.
13-15 West
34th Street
New York

Name.....
Town.....
State.....

"Order is Heaven's First Law"
Keep your important papers and documents neatly and conveniently assembled so you can instantly lay your hands on them. Use the strongest, the most convenient, the best THE NIAGARA CLIP
Sample box by mail 15c. NIAGARA CLIP CO., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW-SKIN
TRADE-MARK
Instead of Court Plaster

The use of **New-Skin** is the only sanitary way to protect little cuts, scratches, bruises, etc.

Nothing else is like it.

New-Skin forms an absolutely waterproof covering over the wound and allows it to heal promptly and properly.

It is so infinitely superior to the other style of court plaster and bandage that its use has now become general.

New-Skin is absolutely pure and harmless. It is *the* emergency medicine for all small wounds.

Also especially effective for hang-nails, chapped hands and lips, burns and blisters.

Be sure to get the genuine.

For sale by druggists everywhere, 10, 25 and 50 cents, or by mail. Stamps taken.

NEWSKIN COMPANY
Department L New York

"Paint it with New-Skin and forget it."

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

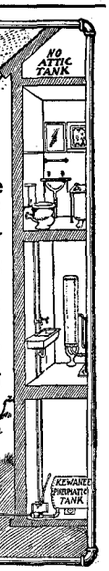
and Almanac for 1909 contains 220 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about **Incubators** and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopædia of chickendom. You need it. **Price only 15cts.**
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 691, FREEPORT, ILL.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Practical facts on housing, feeding and attention when sick. Where the Reds come from, why best business hens. **FINE PICTURES.** Two by the wonderful new color photography—typical birds, true to life. Send 10 cents for book, with rebate coupon good for 20 cents on first order of me for two settings of eggs.
WALTER SHERMAN
Ashwalk. Newport, R. I.

Water for Your Country Home

You may have every convenience of a city water supply in your country home and farm buildings—plenty of water delivered anywhere under strong pressure by installing the **Kewanee System of Water Supply**



No elevated tank to leak, freeze or collapse. No attic tank to freeze, leak or overflow. Tank is located in cellar or buried in the ground and water is delivered by air pressure. Complete plants are furnished, including tank, pump and all. No charge is made for engineering service. Satisfactory results guaranteed.

The cost is from $75.00 for small outfit, and up, according to the requirements.

Write for 64-page illustrated catalog No. 27. It is free.

Kewanee Water Supply Co.
Kewanee, Illinois.
1212 Marquette Bldg., Chicago
1566 Hudson-Terminal Bldg.,
50 Church St., New York City.
710 Diamond Bank Bldg., Pittsburg

SHEAR WIT

An Anxious Time.—Mr. Boughton, the English artist, while sketching in the Alps, was one day in search of a suitable background of dark pines for a picture he had planned. He found at last the precise situation he was seeking, and best of all, there happened to be a pretty detail in the figure of an old woman in the foreground.

"I asked the old lady," said Mr. Boughton, "to remain seated until I had made a sketch of her. She assented, but in a few minutes asked me how long I should be. 'Only a quarter of an hour,' I answered, reassuringly.

"Three minutes or so later, she again asked me—this time with manifest anxiety—if I should be much longer.

" 'O, not long,' I answered. 'But why do you ask so anxiously?'

" 'O, it's nothing,' she sadly answered, 'only I'm sitting on an ant-hill.' "—*Tit Bits.*

The Point.—At a dinner during the recent Episcopal convention at Richmond a young lady sitting near the bishop of London said to him, "Bishop, I wish you would set my mind at rest as to the similarity or dissimilarity between your country and ours on one point. Does the butterfly because the tomato can?" The bishop laughed heartily at this vivacious sally. Not so a young Englishman of his party, who, after dinner, sought his host. "I want to know, you know," said he, "about that joke of Miss B.'s. She asked if the butter flew because the tomatoes could. Pray tell me what the point is."—*Christian Register.*

His Wish.—Altho there was no toy for which Harold had exprest a desire that was not in his possession, he still had longings. "I know what I wish I was, mother," he said one day, when his own big brother had gone away and the little boy across the street was ill.

"Yes, dear," said his mother. "Perhaps you can be it, Harold; mother will help you. Is it to play soldier?"

"No, indeed!" said Harold, scornfully. "I just wish I was two little dogs, so I could play together."—*Youth's Companion.*

The Vicar's Watch.—A joke unconsciously perpetrated by the vicar of St. John's, Keswick, ought to rank high in the annals of pulpit humor. Before the service started the vicar was handed a lady's watch which had been found in the churchyard. After making the customary announcements, says the *North Mail*, he referred to the finding of the watch, which, he stated, was in the vestry awaiting an owner, and then solemnly said, "Hymn No. 110: 'Lord, her watch Thy church is keeping.' "—*Christian Register.*

Opposition.—"Er—Miss Brown—er—do you think your father would oppose my marrying you?"

"If he is of my opinion he would."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Exquisite.—He (looking through his glass)—"There's a glorious glacier which we shall soon reach."

She—"Oh, won't it make a lovely background to my blue frock!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Pears'

Learn to say "Pears'" when you ask for soap. There are other soaps, of course, but Pears' is best for you and matchless for the complexion.

You can buy Pears' everywhere.

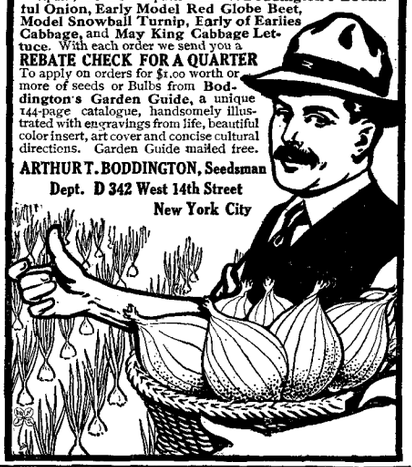
For the GARDEN

"Boddington's Bountiful Is the Onion for Me

"'Good from the Ground Up.' I grew these magnificent **2-pound onions** from Boddington's Quality Seeds—several 2½ **pound** ones." For onions like these, sow indoors in January.

5 Packets Quality Seeds, 25 Cents

Postpaid, one full-size packet each of **Boddington's Bountiful Onion, Early Model Red Globe Beet, Model Snowball Turnip, Early of Earlies Cabbage,** and **May King Cabbage Lettuce.** With each order we send you a
REBATE CHECK FOR A QUARTER
To apply on orders for $1.00 worth or more of seeds or Bulbs from **Boddington's Garden Guide,** a unique 144-page catalogue, handsomely illustrated with engravings from life, beautiful color insert, art cover and concise cultural directions. Garden Guide mailed free.



ARTHUR T. BODDINGTON, Seedsman
Dept. D 342 West 14th Street
New York City

BRUNJES SEEDS
The increasing demand for our seeds surely proves they are reliable. This year's catalogue is the best we ever issued and will be mailed free. Be sure and send for a copy to-day.
M. H. BRUNJES & SON
1581 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Irish Roses Fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and evergreens. Extra sizes for immediate effect.
ROSEDALE NURSERIES, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Dreer's Garden Book for 1909

JUST what every amateur wants to know—clear, concise, dependable cultural instructions for successfully growing flowers and vegetables.

Over 100 Special Articles

on every phase of gardening, most of them written expressly for the **1909 Dreer's Garden Book** by such eminent authorities as:

Mrs. H. Rutherfurd Ely, author of "A Woman's Hardy Garden."
Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University.
Mr. Wm. Falconer, former editor of "Gardening."
Mr. Geo. W. Oliver, expert plantsman and writer.
Mr. W. C. Egan, the eminent amateur.
Mr. E. E. Rexford, the noted writer on house plants.
Mr. T. Greiner, author of "How to Make the Garden Pay," etc.
And **Special Articles** by our own experts.

You would have to read an entire library of books on gardening to acquire the information contained in **Dreer's Garden Book for 1909.**

We will send a copy WITHOUT CHARGE to any one mentioning this magazine.

Henry A. Dreer 714 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Conundrum.—Into a general store of a town in Arkansas there recently came a darky complaining that a ham which he had purchased there was not good.

"The ham is all right, Zeph," insisted the storekeeper.

"No, it ain't, boss," insisted the negro. "Dat ham's shore bad."

"How can that be," continued the storekeeper, "when it was cured only last week?"

The darky scratched his head reflectively, and finally suggested:

"Den mebbe it's had a relapse."—*Cleveland Leader.*

He Knew.—A member of the Nebraska Legislature was making a speech on some momentous question and, in concluding, said:

"In the words of Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary, 'Give me liberty or give me death'!"

One of his colleagues pulled at his coat and whispered:

"Daniel Webster did not write the dictionary; it was Noah."

"Noah nothing," replied the speaker; "Noah built the ark."—*Buffalo News.*

The Difference.—The June bride frowned.

"These tomatoes," she said, "are just twice as dear as those across the street. Why is it?"

"Ah, ma'am, these"—and the grocer smiled—"these are hand-picked."

She blushed.

"Of course," she said, hastily; "I might have known. Give me a bushel, please."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Pa Furnished the Ladder.—"Dear," whispered the eloping lover, "what shall we do with the rope ladder? We shouldn't leave it hanging there."

"Oh! that's all right," replied the coy damsel. "Pa said he'd pull it up again so we couldn't get back."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

One Better.—NEWLYWED (proudly)—"I always make it a point to tell my wife everything that happens."

OLD SPORT—"Pooh! That's nothing. I tell my wife lots of things that never happen at all."—*London Tattler.*

Getting Him Classified.—"What sort of an after-dinner speaker is Bliggins?"

"One of the kind who start in by saying they didn't expect to be called on, and then proceed to demonstrate that they can't be called off."—*Washington Star.*

Holding Back the News.—"I suppose your wife was tickled to death at your raise in salary?"

"She will be."

"Haven't you told her yet?"

"No; I thought I would enjoy myself for a couple of weeks first."—*Nashville American.*

Monotony.—VAUDEVILLE DANCER—"When do you go on?"

VAUDEVILLE SINGER—"Right after the trained cats."

V. D.—"Goodness me! Why don't the manager try to vary the monotony of his acts?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

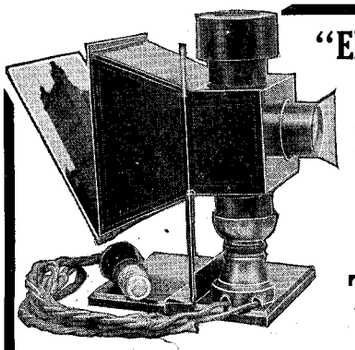
What Did He Mean?—MISS STOUT—"Do you think of me when you are up in your air-ship?"

HE—"Certainly—especially as I throw out ballast."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

Nearly Correct.—TEACHER—"What is the meaning of 'elocution,' Harold?"

PUPIL—"It's the way people are put to death in some States."—*Puck.*

Or a "Hale" Storm.—While it may be technically correct to speak of Emperor Williams' reign, it would be descriptively more correct to refer to it as a windstorm.—*Herald and Presbyter.*



"ENJOYED A MERRY HALF HOUR"

Says Marshall P. Wilder

"Reflectoscope arrived—I expected a plaything or toy—was amazed at the result—It is a CAPITAL NOVELTY," writes Marshall P. Wilder. "My friends and I enjoyed a merry half hour. IT IS CERTAINLY FUN FOR ADULTS AS WELL AS CHILDREN."

Just as the piano and phonograph are the home musical instruments, so the Reflectoscope is the home picture machine. It shows *anything*. Post Cards, Photographs, pen or pencil sketches, clippings, even a bunch of keys may be used, and a brilliant, 6-foot reproduction thrown on the screen, showing the *exact colors* of the original. With

The Reflectoscope

THE POST CARD MAGIC LANTERN

those Post Cards, daily received but laid aside and forgotten for lack of means of showing them, may be reproduced as brilliant, 6-foot posters for personal enjoyment or the entertainment of friends. The world's famous places may be reviewed in natural colors. Those pretty pictures, attractive advertisements, interesting photographs you are constantly finding, can be shown with the size and brilliancy of an oil painting. The range of amusements is unlimited, but, as suggestions, we send with each machine (or free on request) a booklet of 24 amusements, called

Twice Twelve Evening Entertainments

The Reflectoscope is made for city or country use—with gas, electric or alcohol light. The price, handsomely japanned in Black and Red, complete, ready for use, is $5.00. It is on sale by many dealers in high-grade merchandise. Or send price to us, stating which light is wanted, and we will send the machine anywhere in the U. S., all charges paid, if you mention this Magazine and your dealer's name.

ALCO-GAS APPLIANCES DEPT., 159-161 West 24th St., New York City

More Light for Less Money

If we can save you one-third of what your present system costs and give you better light, are you interested? Understand us rightly. We mean we will PROVE saving. PROVE improved illuminating, PROVE increased convenience. That's the proposition we make you.

We will send you any lamp listed in our catalog "47" on trial to prove that The Angle Lamp is the one perfect substitute for gas or electricity. Like gas, it is always ready to light at the turning of a button and the striking of a match. Like gas, it can be burned at full height or left **burning dimly** without a trace of smoke or odor. **Unlike** gas, it costs even less than the troublesome old style lamp—fully one-third less.

"THE ANGLE LAMP

is worth all the gas or gasoline lights ever made," writes one user. "Saved 20 times its cost," says another, "in oil, burners, chimneys and cuss words." "It has made me wonder why there are any ordinary lamps left to tell their tale of discomfort," adds a third. Five thousand people voluntarily wrote us letters of endorsement and praise last year.

The explanation is—new method. Let us show you what wonders they have worked in oil lighting. **Write for our descriptive catalog "47."** A mere postal card request will bring you this booklet, describing a light which, burning common kerosene in a new way, is so completely satisfactory that such particular people as Mrs. Grover Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, etc., use it for lighting their homes and estates in preference to any other system. And it will also bring our offer of

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL

The Angle Lamp is made in thirty-two varieties from $2.00 up, a lamp for **every** purpose. **Send for our catalog "47"** showing just the style to suit you and explaining our trial offer.

ANGLE MFG. CO.

159-161 W. 24th Street, - New York

REALTY MORTGAGE BOND CO. SAFETY AND 6% INCOME

Safe, Convenient, Profitable

Send postal today for book telling about this Company's

6% MORTGAGE BONDS

Secured by first mortgages on improved Farm Lands

If you have money on deposit, or if you contemplate opening a saving bank account, you will be interested in this convenient and safe method.

REALTY MORTGAGE BOND CO.

322 Security Building Minneapolis, Minn.

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.

REG. TRADE MARK

The National Bank of Port Deposit.

Port Deposit, Md.: Last August I purchased a bottle which I used on a horse 24 years old, for bone spavin, so lame he was useless. He could not trot one step, and could not keep up in a team work. After using half a bottle of "Save-The-Horse" the horse is absolutely sound. Since last October the horse has been used constantly on my farm and as a driver, and no one could tell that he had ever been lame. The remainder of the bottle took two large bumps off another horse. I never hesitate to recommend it. C. H. RECKEFEE.

Hebron, Ind.: Inclosed find $5.00 for bottle of "Save-The-Horse." Two years ago we got a bottle to try on a thoroughpin and it removed it. We offered one veterinarian $20.00 to do it, as this was a valuable Clydesdale mare, but the veterinarian failed. NILES & MCMILLAN.

$5.00 a bottle, with signed contract. Send for copy, booklet, *and letters from business men and trainers on every* kind of case. **Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone** (except low) **Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons and all Lameness.** No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. *Dealers or Express Paid.* **Troy Chemical Company, 30 Commercial Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.**

RHEUMATISM

Tartarlithine

is the one perfect remedy for Rheumatism: muscular, articular, inflammatory or chronic. Does not affect the heart nor upset the stomach.

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid.

Free Sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS

93 FULTON STREET NEW YORK

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How To Avoid

Tire Troubles

Today all automobile troubles are largely tire troubles. Eighty per cent of up-keep expense is tire expense. When you are tied up on a lonesome road 20 miles from nowhere—nine cases out of ten it's TIRES.

—And nine cases out of ten the blow-outs which waste money and kill pleasure were caused by *overloading*.

—Tops, Glass Fronts, Gas Tanks, Searchlights, Extra Seats (an invitation for more passengers) storage batteries, extra casings and pounds of luggage are added to large and small cars alike.

—Before you know it your tires are carrying from 200 to 300 lbs. more than they were *ever built to carry*. The result is certain, quick destruction—heavy expense—trips of trouble instead of pleasure—and a world of humiliation for the man who owns the car. Rubber, strong as it is, has its limitations.

Goodyear Quick Detachable Automobile Tires overcome these conditions because EVERY SIZE IS OVER-SIZE. They are full 15 per cent larger than any other automobile tire in the market sold for the same size. A Goodyear 4-inch tire measures almost 4⅛ inches. If a set of tires of another maker will safely carry 2000 lbs., Goodyear Quick Detachable Tires of the *same size* will with equal safety carry 2300 lbs.

But even if your tires are ample for their load—even if your car is not weighted down with accessories—think what the extra 15 per cent means to you as a "*margin of safety*" to say nothing of comfort.

Every bit of material in the car you drive has a "margin of safety" of 5 to 7—it must be capable of bearing a strain from 5 to 7 times greater than *it will ever be subjected to*. Tires alone are expected to work to the *limit of their resistance*. When you overload them there is no "margin of safety." It has been exceeded. You are taking chances every minute you drive.

Think carefully what this *15 per cent over-size* (to be secured only in Goodyear Quick Detachable Tires) means to you.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies:

Boston, 261 Dartmouth St.; Cincinnati, 317 East Fifth St.; Los Angeles, 932 South Main St.; Philadelphia, 1402 Ridge Ave.; New York City, 64th St. and Broadway; San Francisco, 506 Golden Gate Ave.; Chicago, 80-82 Michigan Ave.; Cleveland, 2005 Euclid Ave.; Milwaukee, 188-192 Eighth St.; St. Louis, 3935-3937 Olive St.; Buffalo, 719 Main St.; Detroit, 251 Jefferson Ave.; Pittsburg, 5988 Centre Ave.; Omaha, 2020-22 Farnam St.; Washington, 1026 Connecticut Ave.; Atlanta, 90 North Pryor St.; Louisville, 1049-1051 Third St.; New Orleans, 706-716 Barrone St.; Memphis, 181-185 Madison St.; Dallas, 111 North Akard St.; Denver, 28 West Colfax Ave.; Baltimore, 991 Park Ave.; Kansas City, 16th & McGee Sts

GOOD YEAR TIRES

Insist on the DOUBLE GRIP CLIP

Supplied only by the Niagara, ideal for card indexes, book marks, and all papers and documents. Niagara Clip Co., N. Y.

Are Your Manuscripts Returned?

IF SO, YOU NEED

The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer

Containing directions to authors as to the manner of preparing copy and correcting proofs, with suggestions on submitting manuscripts for publications.

By FRANK H. VIZETELLY

Associate Editor of The Standard Dictionary

The Mail, New York: "The most exhaustive and the most succinct of the many books at the service of the young author."

12mo, Cloth Binding, 148 Pages, Clear Print Price, 75 Cents

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Farmer Answers Commission.—The Commission on Country Life, appointed by President Roosevelt some time ago to inquire into the conditions that surround the farmer and his family, have sent out a list of questions to be answered by farmers and all others interested. Following are the twelve questions, and the answers as given by a farmer who is one of our subscribers:

1. Are the farm homes in your neighborhood as good as they should be under existing conditions?

What is meant by "good"? Do you suspect our morals? We are reasonably law-abiding, and vote as often as permitted.

2. Are the schools of your neighborhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm?

NO. We train them to go to the city and become lawyers, merchants, frenzied financiers, and other honorable and remunerative, especially remunerative, occupations.

a. Why?

Why? Because we think there is more to eat and more money to buy things to eat near the Cold Storage Safety Deposit Vaults.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

Gosh! I dunno. Money might be sent to us. We need more automobiles. Don't send cast-off clothing, whatever you do.

3. Do the farmers in your neighborhood get the returns they reasonably should from the sale of their products?

You bet they don't, boys.

a. Why?

Our acres don't produce enough, so that when juxtapoised over forninst our needs, there is a surplus coming our way.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

Race suicide or emigration.

4. Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the railroads, highroads, trolley lines, etc., the service they reasonably should have?

Our transportation people seem to be doing all they can, under the awful load of governing we have been asking them to tote. Every cheap political skate in the country is yelling "down with the railroads," and all that.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

Hang a few agitators.

6. Are the farmers and their wives in your neighborhood satisfactorily organized to promote their mutual buying and selling interests?

Yes. Our wives are not as the wives of some we know. It's mighty seldom you see them advertised, "I will not be responsible for debts contracted," etc. Our wives are all right.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

Be careful about your questions about our wives, or keep away from this district. You see the POINT?

8. Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?

Yes, at $30 per month and board, and if you keep a good-looking hired girl and a horse and buggy for their use.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

If you keep three hired men, three hired girls will do. Color of hair don't matter—red is a good, warm color, and adds to the prevailing hilarity—usually.

9. Are the conditions surrounding hired labor on the farms in your neighborhood satisfactory to the hired men?

Under the above conditions I may say yes. More girls would only be a source of trouble. The men might not object, but the women are rather outspoken under certain circumstances.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

One girl and a horse and buggy per man, with use of owner's automobile to attend divine worship. Distance to church, one mile. Gasoline consumed, 15 gallons. Mileage done to and from church, one hundred.

10. Have the farmers in your neighborhood satisfactory facilities for doing their business in banking, credit, insurance, etc.?

Oh, yes, we have no trouble to bank anything we have, and can always borrow on a first mortgage; the second, third, and fourth mortgages are not so easy. No, not nearly so easy.

a. Why?

The banker usually has heart failure over a second mortgage.

b. What suggestions have you to make?

Establish a few bankers. An observing friend once

JUST READY

HUMOROUS HITS

AND

How to Hold an Audience

BY

GRENVILLE KLEISER

Author of "How to Speak in Public"

A NEW collection of successful recitations, sketches, stories, poems, monologues. Besides many new selections, some of which were written expressly for this work, several old favorites are included.

Favorite Selections by Favorite Authors

Including

James Whitcomb Riley	Tom Masson
Eugene Field	W. D. Nesbit
Walt Whitman	Charles Follen Adams
William Henry Drummond	Fred. Emerson Brooks
Robert J. Burdette	Thomas Bailey Aldrich
Mark Twain	Charles Bateil Loomis
Paul Laurence Dunbar	S. E. Kiser
Bill Nye	Nixon Waterman
Finley Peter Dunne	Joe Kerr
Edward Everett Hale	S. W. Foss
W. J. Lampton	Ben King
Richard Mansfield	Wallace Irwin

And many others

Mr. Kleiser gives also some practical suggestions as to the most successful methods of delivering humorous or other selections so that they may make the strongest impression upon an audience. The book will not only be found to be just what teachers, elocutionists, actors, orators, and after-dinner speakers have been waiting for, but it will also furnish entertaining material to read aloud to the family.

$1.00 *net*; $1.11 by mail

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

44-60 East 23d Street, New York

Rev. Dr. Robert Macdonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I asked Dr. Worcester what medical writers he followed for authority and sanction. He put in my hand Dr. Paul Dubois' 'Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders' and Dr. Schofield's illuminating work of the British Medical Society on 'The Mental Factor in Medicine.' "—*From Sermon, preached February 24, 1908.*

Hand-Books of the Emmanuel Movement of

MENTAL HEALING

Which Has Been So Wonderfully Successful in Treating Disease:

THE PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

By Dr. Paul DuBois, University of Bern; Translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., and William A. White, M.D. 8vo, Cloth, 471 pages. Copius Index. Price, $3.00 net; postpaid, $3.25.

THE MENTAL FACTOR IN MEDICINE, or THE FORCE OF MIND

By A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. London, Eng. 12 mo, Cloth, 347 pages. Price, $2.15, postpaid.

Rev. Dr. Samuel McComb, Emmanuel Church, Boston: "I constantly recommend them to the sufferers who come to us, and it will give me pleasure to continue to do so."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

44-60 East 23d Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

said: "There are about three real bankers in New York City; all the rest are pawnbrokers." What's true of New York is true most everywhere.

12. Do the farmers and their wives and families in your neighborhood get together for mutual improvement, entertainment and social intercourse as much as they should?

No. We lie about each other too much. Let's not go into this please. Good land! Make inquiries in your own family. How about your own social intercourse? Don't you think it rather impertinent to ask questions of this kind?

What, in your judgment, is the most important single thing to be done for the general betterment of country life?

There isn't a single thing. Life is an endless round of joy in the rural districts. All we need is more than we've got. We are born healthy, live frugally, marry the best we can, divorce seldom, obey the law (we don't need much law in the country), vote as we're told—most of the time, are long on common sense, and don't ask impertinent questions of strangers.—*Wisconsin Agriculturist.*

The New Religion.—When Bishop Phillips Brooks sailed from America on his last trip to Europe, a friend jokingly remarked that while abroad he might discover some new religion to bring home with him. "But be careful of it, Bishop Brooks," remarked a listening friend; "it may be difficult to get your new religion through the Custom House."

"I guess not," replied the Bishop, laughingly, "for we may take it for granted that any new religion popular enough to import will have no duties attached to it."—*Boston Herald.*

Her Make-Up.—"You can't see the leading lady now, she is busy in the dressing-room."

"Is she changing her costume for the next act?"

"No, this is an Ibsen play. She is merely making up her mind."—*Cornell Widow.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 1.—An edict is issued in Peking reducing the period originally decreed for the abolition of the opium industry in China.

January 2.—Queen Helena of Italy and the Duke of Aosta are slightly injured while aiding earthquake sufferers.

Yuan Shih Kai, Grand Councilor and Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Army, is deposed by an edict issued at Peking. Na-tung is appointed to succeed him.

January 3.—The American battle-ship fleet arrives at Suez two days ahead of their schedule.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

January 4.—Both houses of Congress reassemble after the holiday recess and vote $800,000 for relief of the earthquake sufferers in Italy.

The House receives a message from the President explaining his remarks on the Secret Service.

The United States Supreme Court upholds the New York Eighty-cent Gas Law and refuses to grant the Government's petition for a review of the case in which a fine of $29,240,000 was imposed on the Standard Oil Company.

January 6.—The President sends a message to the Senate refusing to give information requested on the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

January 7.—In a communication to Senator Hale, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the President makes charges against Senator Tillman in connection with Western land funds, the data in the matter having been collected by the Secret Service.

GENERAL

January 2.—Congressman Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland, is named as United States Senator from Ohio to succeed Joseph B. Foraker.

January 3.—The American Red Cross Society cables $100,000 to the Italian Red Cross Society, for the purpose of chartering a supply vessel at Genoa or Marseilles for the earthquake sufferers.

January 7.—The jury in the Union City, Tenn., Night Rider case, find six of the defendants guilty of murder in the first degree and the remaining two guilty of second-degree murder.

Holeproof Sox—Now 25c A Pair

The price of famous Holeproof Sox—the original sox guaranteed six months—is now $1.50 for a box of 6 pairs, instead of $2, as formerly.

So those who don't want to pay more than 25c a pair for sox, can now have the best sox made at that price.

For, although the price has been reduced, the quality is exactly the same as when the price was 50c more.

The reason is this—

The Best Yarn Now Costs Us 10c Per Lb. Less Than Before.

So we are able to cut the price without touching the quality.

We now pay an average of 63c per lb. for the best Egyptian and Sea Island cotton yarn, instead of 73c.

We could buy coarse yarn for less than half what we pay. But the sox would lack the superior quality that has made them the best.

Are Your Hose Insured?

See what it means to wear Holeproof Sox—to have whole sox always at hand. See what they save—what they add to your comfort. Once know and you'll always wear them.

Over 100 imitations have been placed on the market since they made their phenomenal success. The sox so widely imitated are the most likely to please you.

So be sure you get Holeproof—not sox with a name that means the same thing.

The genuine are sold in your town. On request we will direct you to the right stores, or will ship direct, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance.

Holeproof Sox—6 pairs, $1.50. Medium and light weight. Black, light and dark tan, navy blue, pearl gray, and black with white feet. Sizes, 9½ to 12. Six pairs of a size and weight in a box. All one color or assorted, as desired.

Holeproof Sox (extra light weight)—Made entirely of Sea Island cotton. 6 pairs, $2.00.

Holeproof Lustre Sox—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, and pearl gray. Sizes, 9½ to 12.

Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $2. Medium weight. Black, tan, and black with white feet. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Holeproof Lustre Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan and black. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Boy's Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 10.

Misses' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 9½. These are the best children's hose made today.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO.
259 Fourth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

NO MORE WRINKLES: OUR NEW WRINKLE!
THE KEEPSHAPE ADJUSTABLE GARMENT HANGER

cuts pressing bills in half. Garments hung in your wardrobe will have their contour preserved. No more convex or bulging shoulders. No more sagging and stretching collars. No more wrinkles in back of neck. The rigid, old-time hanger runs up pressing bills every moment you use them. Try the KEEPSHAPE ADJUSTABLE and you'll see the difference or money refunded. Hangs full suit for either man or woman.

Price: $1.00; 6—$5.50; 12—$10.00, delivered. Booklet free.
AGENTS WANTED. KEEPSHAPE CO., Dept. A, 132 Nassau St., N.Y.

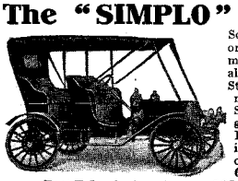
100 FOR 15 CENTS

Send 15 cents to the Niagara Clip Co., New York, and you will receive a sample box of the celebrated & indispensable
THE NIAGARA CLIPS

CLEANLINESS OF OPERATION

Is one of the strong features that has helped to earn the present world-wide reputation and endorsement of the **Daus Improved Tip Top Duplicator.** No printers' ink used, thus avoiding soiled hands and clothing. No expensive supplies. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original. **Sent on ten days' trial without deposit.** Complete Duplicator, cap size (print 8¾ x 13 in.) **PRICE $5.00**
Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., New York

The "SIMPLO" Automobile



Solid or pneumatic tires. High or low wheels. The one Automobile at a **Low Price** that is always ready to run. Handsome, Stylish, Simple, Reliable; Economical to Operate. Safe and Sure. A Hill Climber that will go over the worst roads. If you want the **Biggest Value** in Automobiles today, write for our 1909 Booklet. Address
COOK MOTOR VEHICLE CO.
Best Value in America 1024 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

GOOD ENGLISH IN A NUT-SHELL

"A Working Grammar" gives you exactly what you want to know in a hurry, concisely and authoritatively.
By J. C. Fernald, L.H. D., Assoc. Ed Standard Dictionary.
Just issued. 12mo, cloth. $1.50 net; by mail $1.62.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

SELL MORE GOODS

Harness that force, cultivate that faculty of persuasion which lies dormant in all men, and train your magnetic qualities for use in your daily work. Read "How to Develop Power and Personality in Speaking," Grenville Kleiser's new book, and learn to close your deals on the spot by making your talk count. Thus you will gain access to a prolific field of new business, and will take larger and fuller orders from your established trade.
Price, $1.25 net; by mail, $1.40
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York City.

FOUR TIMES AS FAR
On One Set of Dry Cells. Particulars on Request.
TOQUET MFG. CO., 1 Madison Ave., NEW YORK, N. Y.

OUTPUT 100,000,000 A YEAR
Requiring 4,000 square feet of factory space to meet the increasing demand for The Niagara Clip. Send 15 cts. for sample box of 100 to Niagara Clip Co., 155 Waverly Place, N.Y. City.
The Niagara Leads Them All

Oppenheimer Treatment

Do you realize how easy it is to secure this treatment for any one?

Your Own Doctor Can Administer It

The patient can continue his daily work during the treatment.
The expense is not great and the results are worth while.

If you will fill out this coupon, we will mail you, in a plain envelope, full particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.
E OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
317 West 57th Street, New York City
Name.....
Address.....

A letter of inquiry regarding our treatment of alcoholism will bring a prompt reply and entail no obligation nor publicity.

THE OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
317 West 57th Street, New York City

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Classified Columns

Rate for advertisements under this heading 75 cents per line

FOR THE HOME

Stillwell Bungalow Book—1909 Edition, 55 cts. Beautiful Bungalows with large practical plans, descriptions, estimates $75 to $3000. Choicest low cost homes. Plans $5 and $10. E. W. Stillwell & Co., Dept. 6, Los Angeles, Cal.

VIRGINIA COUNTRY CURED HAMS, one year old (8 to 14 lbs.) 25c. per lb. FOREST HOME FARM PURCELLVILLE, VIRGINIA.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE START YOU in a permanent business with us and furnish everything. Full course of instruction free. We are manufacturers and have a new plan in the mail order line. Large profits. Small capital. You pay us in three months and make big profit. References given. Sworn statements. PEASE MANUFACTURING CO. 1180 Pease Building, - Buffalo, N. Y.

Real Estate

Rate for advertisements under this heading 75 cents per line

Unusual Opportunity

Pensacola, Florida

An Estate offers for sale at a low figure an attractive property, desirably located two blocks from trolley line in this growing and prosperous city. Eleven acres surrounded by beautiful hedge; many magnificent magnolia trees and plants in great variety; hundreds of rose bushes; golden dwarf arbor vitæ hedges, huge azalea bushes, fruit trees, etc., all under careful and continuous cultivation for thirty years. Dwelling 8 rooms and bath; laundry; outbuildings consisting of dwelling 7 rooms, cow barn furnished for high-grade stock accommodating 30 head, milk house, stable, 8 box and ordinary stalls, carriage room, good wells, windmill, large tank—all buildings, etc., in thorough order. Apply A. R. Stoddart, 100 William St., N. Y. or A. V. Clubbs, Pensacola, Fla.

3000 ACRES.—Prefer to sell in body but will divide if desired. Unsurpassed fertility; drained; wooded; excellent water supply. Fifty comfortable cabins; two residences, modern improvements. Fifteen dollars up per acre, part cash, balance easy payments. Barrow & Norwood, P.O. Box 52, St. Francisville, La.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS FARM
160 acres in Illinois Corn Belt, four miles from Hillsboro, 120 acres in cultivation; 40 acres in woods pasture. Underlaid with coal. Will sell cheap.
Address box 169, The Literary Digest.

TEXAS William S. Delery, Civil Engineer P. O. Box 646 Houston, Texas. Manual containing reliable and valuable information to land owners and investors, compiled from personal investigations.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., most equable climate in the world. Finest harbor in U. S. Population doubled in 4 years. Best and cheapest water in State. Write J. S. MILLS, Sec. Chamber of Commerce for free Ill. Booklet.

BEAUTIFUL WINTER HOME For Sale, Daytona, Florida. Practically new and in perfect order. Combination fixtures, hot and cold soft water, double floors, plastered and cemented cellar. All modern improvements. Attractive grounds. Location unexcelled. Fruit and shade trees. Garage, stable, water tower. C. M. Christy, Trust Estate, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE: SANITARIUM and HEALTH RESORT. Incorporated for $100,000.00. 226 acres of land. Enchanting scenery. Boating, bathing, fishing. Mineral spring emitting daily 100,000 gallons of purest water of exceptional therapeutic value. Property can be made to rival celebrated European Spas. Within easy reach of populous cities. Bonanza for right parties.
Box 171, LITERARY DIGEST.

Berkeley County Apple Orchard
I offer my 7 year old Apple Orchard for sale at a sacrifice, contains 80 acres planted with 6000 trees. House, barn, well, etc., 1½ miles from R. R. station on a good road. Finest condition, self sustaining now and will pay for itself in a few years. Terms to suit. References and full particulars from The Owner, Drawer 889, Martinsburg, W. Va.

BEST REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT ON THE ATLANTIC COAST
Ocean City Bayous. Ocean City, N. J. Only small cash payment required. Nearly every lot has magnificent protected water front. Large improvements being made. Buy now to share in rapid rise which they will bring without extra cost to you. Write for free booklet. OCEAN CITY BAYOUS COMPANY, Drawer E, OCEAN CITY, N. J.

VIRGINIA
COLONIAL ESTATE—James River; 25 miles from Richmond; 2100 acres.
WATER POWER
1400 H.P.; James River front four miles; 4000 acres. J. Thompson Brown & Co., Richmond, Virginia.

40 ARES OF TIMBER, in Idaho's Best Forest, 400,000 ft. fine timber; rich black soil. A safe investment, sure increase. $20 per acre. S. H. MAXWELL, Southwick, Idaho.

Virginia Farm of 175 acres, well watered, fertile, conveniently located. 25 a. timbered. Five room house, outbuildings. $35 per acre, ¼ cash. S. P. Mann, Staunton, Va.

Classified Columns

Rate for advertisements under this heading 75 cents per line

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. $8,500 offered for one invention. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patent obtained or Fee returned. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense. Established 16 years. Chandlee & Chandlee, Patent Attys, 1013 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans Wilkens & Co., 849 "F." Washington.

PATENTS THAT PAY. PROTECT Your Ideas! 2 Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 84-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. VOORMAN, 1106 F St., Washington, D.C.

PATENTS that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

FACTS, arguments, briefs for debates. Outlines, literary, historical and scientific material for club papers, orations and essays. Department B, Bureau of Research, New Albany, Ind.

Authors' manuscripts wanted in every branch of literature. For publication in volume form. COCHRANE PUBLISHING CO., 151 Tribune Bldg., New York City.

ORIGINAL POEMS WANTED, with or without music, for new Song book. Also Short Stories with moral. REV. W. L. PRICE, Newport, N. Y.

MANUSCRIPTS REVISED AND PLACED WITH PUBLISHER. Write, LITERARY BUREAU, 64 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, N. Y

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

LIGHT and WATER Co. Bonds in $100 units netting 8% running from 2 to 17 years. Company now operating in rapidly growing section under fifty year franchise and wants money for extensions. Safer than the banks. For full particulars write INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE, Dallas, Texas.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Socialism inevitable. Know why? Read "The Socialists" 50 cents; "Common Sense of Socialism" $1. Both postpaid $1.35. S. A. BLOCH, 681 D Oakley Ave., Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ENLARGEMENTS for Den Decorations. Special—Two 8in. x 10 in. enlargements for 75c with order. Expert Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Regular price list 2c stamp. ROBT. L. JOHNSON, Expert Photo Finishing, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—Live, hustling, energetic agents to sell Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner in the best homes, for small public buildings, schools, etc. Clean cut business with big profits. Write today. See magazines for our advertisements. General Compressed Air and Vacuum Machinery Co., 4436 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Cigarette Machine works automatically; 50 perfectly formed cigarettes from a 5c package of tobacco; weighs one ounce and fits vest pocket. Sample Nickel or Gun metal, 50c postpaid. Agents and Dealers write for particulars. ESRICH MFG. CO., 28 E. 23rd St., Dept. 16, New York

WANTED.—Railway Mail Clerks, Customs Clerks, Clerks at Washington. Commencement Salary $800.00. Many March examinations. Candidates prepared free. Write for schedule. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. B 64, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.—Portrait 35c, Frames 15c, sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c 30 days credit. Samples and Catalogue free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO. 290-15 W. Adams St., Chicago

LEARN to Write Advertisements by Mail. You can positively earn $25 to $100 per week. Send for FREE prospectus. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AUTOMOBILES

OVER 300 AUTOS ON SALE. We have 300 new and used cars on our floors here now; by far the largest display of used cars in this country; from $150 up to $5,000. As the largest dealers in new and used cars, we get the best offers in used cars and our prices are such that you often save 25% on new cars and get used cars from 50% to 75% off original cost. Get our big monthly bargain Bulletin, number 126, known as the Times Square Automobile Company's Bulletin, 32 pages illustrated. TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 215-217 West 48th Street, New York City; 1332 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY AND PETS

ENGLISH RING NECK PHEASANTS Beautiful and profitable for the country place. My stock is hardy, prolific and possesses plumage of unusual beauty. Orders taken now for a few settings of eggs, for delivery in the spring. Pheasants eggs, $2.50 per dozen. Japanese Silkie Eggs, $2.00 per dozen. KARLSRUHE PHEASANTRY, Charles M. Bull, Proprietor, Newport, R.I.

MACHINERY

RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC RAM pumps water by water power—no attention—no expense—2 feet fall elevates water 50 feet, etc. Guaranteed. Catalog Free. RIFE RAM CO., 2197 Trinity Bldg. New York.

FOR MEN

HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB organizing to buy a splendid preserve in Florida. Membership and dues very reasonable but references will be required, acceptable to Board of Trustees, if unknown to some member. Write for details to J. W. Spain, Quitman, Ga.

A Story of La Pompadour

By MABEL WAGNALLS

Author of "Stars of the Opera," "Miserere," etc.

"If any one thinks he has had enough of historical romances let him read 'The Palace of Danger' and he will change his mind. The story is written in so admirable a style that it should serve as a model."—*New York Globe and Commercial.*

The Palace of Danger

UNANIMOUS PRAISE FROM THE CRITICS

"Fresh and vivid."—**The New York American.**

"Epigrammatic power."—**The New York Evening Telegram.**

"A striking and rather audacious portrait. * * * Cleverly told and full of exciting incidents."—**Brooklyn Eagle.**

"The author has shown great skill in the use of her material."—**The Boston Globe.**

"It is a pleasure to find historical romance unspoiled by hifalutin English. This story contains material for an excellent romantic play."—**Boston Daily Advertiser.**

"A most interesting story. A splendid picture of that magnificent court."—**St. Louis Globe Democrat.**

"Breathes the spirit of Dumas and Bulwer Lytton."—**The Portland Oregonian.**

"A powerful novel."—**The San Francisco Examiner.**

"A somewhat surprising crispness and vigor of style so heightens the mixture of fiction and history that the result is a living and genuinely interesting unity."—**John Vance Cheney—in The Chicago Examiner.**

"The author never fails to seize the right moment; the moment that is keenly edged with interest. This is a great gift."—**Edwin Markham,** author of "The Man with the Hoe."

"It is a thoroughly human tale and so well constructed that it holds one to the end."—**Review of Reviews,** New York.

12mo, Cloth, 307 Pages. PRICE, $1.50. 4 Full-Page Illustrations by John Ward Dunsmore

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

Marsters' "TRAVEL" Magazines FREE

No. 12 describes 100 attractive, inexpensive tours to **Florida,** the **South,** Cuba, Jamaica, Bermuda, Panama, etc. No. 13 devoted to **Foreign Tours** and contains itineraries of a series of high class excursions to Europe during Spring, Summer. Free on application to

MARSTERS' TOURS
31 West 30th Street, New York

Personally Escorted Tours Through
The WEST INDIES, MEXICO, FLORIDA
Italy and The Riviera
Limited Membership. High Class. Lowest rates. Write for Booklets.
GILLESPIE-KINPORTS CO.
New York: 1 Madison Avenue.
Philadelphia: 200 N. 15th Street.

BERMUDA
"The Ideal Winter Resort." Only 45 hours from New York by frequent steamers of Quebec S. S. Co. (29 B'way, N. Y.) Outdoor life, Yachting, Driving, Golf, Sea Bathing. Climate delightful throughout the Winter.
The well-known
PRINCESS HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
HOWE & TWOROGER, Mgrs., Hamilton, Bermuda

PILGRIMAGE To the Holy Land, spending Holy Week in Jerusalem; thereafter Rome and Lourdes. Leaving New York, Feb. 18, 1909. For particulars, address: McGrane's Tours, 187 B'way, New York City, N. Y.

EUROPE Sailing in June 1909. Party limited to five. Price $900 inclusive. First class references given and will be required. Address Mlle. Hiertzeler, Berkley's Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Spanish Tour and others
YOUNG'S IDEAL TOURS
Library Place, No. Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EUROPE AND ORIENT
28th Season. Limited Parties. Exceptional advantages. Dr. and Mrs. Howard S. Paine, 148 Ridge St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

FREE TRIP to Europe or in America will be given at any time to an organizer of a party of eight. Address BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn

---

ROUND THE WORLD $1425
Remarkable Four Months' Tours; Magnificent Steamships; First Class throughout.
The Boston Travel Society
Old World Journeys
Berkeley Building, Boston, Mass.

TRAVEL WITH DUNNING
EGYPT—PALESTINE—TURKEY—GREECE
Sail January and February, 1909.
Send for Booklet.
H. W. Dunning & Co., 102 Cong'l House, Boston, Mass.

FLORIDA, Florence Villa, in the heart of the famed lake region. A resort combining metropolitan comforts and luxuries with plantation life. 500 acres orange groves. Hunting and fishing. Rates and booklet upon application.
H. GUY NICKERSON,
Florence Villa Station, - Florida.

SOUTH AMERICA Novel Tour January 23. East and West Coasts and Across the Andes. Itineraries ready.
COLLVER TOURS CO., 424 Boylston St., Boston.

Palestine and Egypt Ten weeks high class tour; about half usual prices; Cedric, February 20th. GRISWOLD, 28A Shelter St., New Haven, Conn.

NAPLES TO LONDON - - $250
British Isles Tour - - - - - - 205
Berlin—Vienna—Athens—Rome—London - 450
S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Send Your Boy to Europe
College instructor, Harvard man, experienced in European travel, will take select party of boys this summer. Reasonable terms. Correspondence invited. Box 201, LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OUTER CIRCLE. 22d Season, April 15, 1909. 1st Class. Gibraltar, Morocco, Spain, Nice, Monte Carlo, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Florence, Venice, Budapesth, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, Holland, Belgium, Paris, London. Circulars ready. WILLIAM T. SHEPHERD, 543 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

EUROPE via MEDITERRANEAN. 11th Season—3 Summer Tours. Best Routes. Lowest Prices. W. A. JOHNSON, 917 Madison Ave., Baltimore

---

Travel and Resort Directory

A NEW AND NOVEL TOUR
YUCATAN MEXICO no trip can compare in satisfactory returns to the attractions, *special rates* and arrangements offered in a 16 days' tour from New York by the commodious Ward Line steamers to Havana, Cuba, and the **Ancient Ruins of Yucatan** as planned by the Yucatan Tours Bureau, P. O. Box 2, Progress, Yuc. Mex
Write above or to Dept. B, "WARD LINE," NEW YORK for literature.

ORIENTO-BERAMMERGAU
1910
Combine your Winter tour to Egypt–Palestine–Turkey–Greece–Dalmatia with your visit to the PASSION PLAY next year. It is not too early to lay your plans. Ours are already made—write for them
Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Pl. Boston

Intelligent European Travel
Includes expert cultured leadership, leisurely itineraries, first class, every comfort and expense.
The CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, Appleton, Wisconsin

EUROPE Small party sailing in June. Conductor of wide experience. The Rhine, Switzerland, Italy, Paris. 60 days, $425. Extension to Holland and England. L. A. Davis, 49 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MEDITERRANEAN Route to **EUROPE**
Attractive summer tour. Private party. Moderate cost. Mrs. SHELTON, Winter Hill, Boston, Mass.

Three European Tours 18th year. Small parties accompanied by leader and chaperon. Best accommodations. Highest references. Automobile and motor-boat excursions. E. W. Van Deusen, 542 W. 124th St., N. Y. City.

FOREIGN TRAVEL Miss WELDON, unlimited experience **Europe, Egypt,** chaperones young ladies abroad again this winter. Very highest references. Address 16 South Brighton Ave., Chelsea, N. J., or Murray Hill Hotel, N. Y.

TEN LIMITED, conducted parties to EUROPE in April, May, June, July. Everything First Class. "Old World Tourist Guide" Free.
DE POTTER TOURS, 32 Broadway, N. Y. (30th Year)

EUROPE Send for booklet. Best way to see Europe at moderate cost.
J. P. GRAHAM, IDEAL EUROPEAN TOURS, Box 1055-D, Pittsburg, Pa.
THE IDEAL WAY

THE FAR EAST
Tours de Luxe to Japan, Manchuria, China, &c., from San Francisco Feb. 16, March 9. Exceptional Itineraries. Private parties. Around the World, the "New Way" through Siberia, Russia, &c., from San Francisco March 26.

THE NEAR EAST
Tour de Luxe including Egypt, The Nile, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, &c., from New York Jan. 22, Feb. 13, 18, 27. Itineraries include the best of Mediterranean travel.

EUROPE
Short Winter Tours to Italy, Southern France (Riviera), &c., at frequent intervals.
70 Spring and Summer Tours.
Send for Programme desired

THOS. COOK & SON
New York (4 offices), Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, San Francisco, and 140 Offices Abroad.
Cook's Traveler's Cheques Are Good All Over the World

ROUND THE WORLD
Exclusive, Exceptional Tours
TRANS-SIBERIAN PARTY IN MARCH
12 months' Tour leaving in August, $4750
7 months' Tour leaving in October, $2750
Various Routes Send for Itineraries.
COLLVER TOURS COMPANY
424 Bolyston Street, Boston, Mass.

Robson's Old World Tours
Two delightful tours to Europe. First leaving March 4th. S. S. "Carmania" for Spain, Sicily, Italy, The Riviera, Marseilles, Paris, London—9 weeks. Second tour leaving July 8th for Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, England and Scotland. Exclusively First class.
Send for Itineraries.
Mrs. E. A. ROBSON, 40 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

EUROPE Economy in SUMMER TOURS **$250**
Mediterranean — Western Europe — British Isles.
Robinson Tours, Dept. E, Webster, Mass.

EUROPE Select two months' Summer Tour, **$250**
12 tours at lowest rates from $175 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. Apply NOW.
THE TEMPLE TOURS, S-Z, Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

READERS of this magazine who are desirous of selling or renting their homes will find a vast market for such property among their fellow readers.

Our Real Estate Department is designed to foster this interchange of Realty and the service that we have established includes the preparation of attractive advertising copy from your description, the manufacture of half-tone cuts from photographs.

We should like an opportunity of presenting the attractions of your property for you, and of telling you more about our other subscribers, their great purchasing power and their keen interest in the homes that are advertised for sale or rent in our columns. Let us send you full particulars.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

Around
Porto Rico

The special tours of The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. occupy three weeks and are ideal yachting excursions on summer seas. The steamers have every convenience, with only outside staterooms. They circle the entire island and stop at many interesting and historic localities. The ship is the tourist's hotel during the entire trip, so the labor and inconvenience of land travel is avoided. ¶ The special tourist rate for this cruise is **$140,** which includes every expense.

Write for Illustrated Booklet
THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY
12 Broadway, New York
Or RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., all Principal Cities

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC"
16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady.
TO THE ORIENT
February 4 to April 17, 1909.
Seventy-two days, costing only **$400.00 and up,** including shore excursions. **SPECIAL FEATURES:** Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, **19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land.** Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc. **Cruise Round the World, Oct. 16, 1909.** 20 TOURS TO EUROPE **$250 up.**
F. C. CLARK, TIMES BLDG., NEW YORK.

SLIP IT INTO YOUR TRUNK
"Parisians Out of Doors"
By F. BERKELEY SMITH
The author pictures every form of out-of-door amusement in and about the capital of the world's fun. With numerous drawings and photographs by the author and a water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo, cloth, $1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

Going Abroad? Don't forget **"The Travelers' Handbook."** It has been newly revised and enlarged, and contains all the information desired by the tourist. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York City, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Permission Collier's Weekly

AND THE

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO'S unprecedented disaster was the supreme test of fire insurance. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company met this test by paying 5,000 claims amounting to **ten million dollars.** In the history of fire insurance there is no parallel to this achievement. No other company in one year ever distributed to its policy holders so vast a sum.

The prompt payment of these enormous claims has given the Hartford a higher place than ever in popular esteem. It was never so strong in financial resources as it is today.

Assets	**$20,434,816**	**Liabilities** (Excluding capital)	**$13,373,224**
Capital	**$ 2,000,000**	**Policy-holders' Surplus**	**$ 7,061,592**

The hazards of the fire insurance business are so great that 6 out of every 7 companies which have done business in America have failed or "retired." And yet, you perhaps know nothing of the strength or reputation of the company in which you are insured. Would it not add to your peace of mind to have your home or your store or your factory insured in the old Hartford, with its ninety-nine-year unstained record of every loss promptly paid? Any agent or broker can get you a Hartford policy if you demand it.

INSURE IN THE HARTFORD

Agents Everywhere

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Remington

Have

Every merit that Remington Typewriters have always had.
Every merit that *any* typewriter has ever had.
New and revolutionary improvements that *no* typewriter has ever had.

Model 10, with Column Selector. *Model 11, with Built-in Tabulator.*

Remington Typewriter Company, New York and Everywhere
(Incorporated)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY.

NAPOLEON'S name fills more pages in the world's solemn history than that of any other mortal. The advance of his Grand Army into Russia is the turning point in his career and marks the beginning of his downfall. The picture shown herewith from Ridpath's history, the original of which was displayed at the World's Fair at Chicago, marks but one event out of thousands which are fully described in the world-famed publication.

Ridpath's History of the World

THE PUBLISHER'S FAILURE placed in our hands the entire unsold edition of this monumental work. Brand New, beautifully bound in Half-Morocco, which we must sell immediately. We offer the remaining sets

AT LESS THAN EVEN DAMAGED SETS WERE EVER SOLD

We will **name our price** only in **direct letters** to those **sending the coupon** below. **Tear off the coupon,** write **name** and **address** plainly and **mail now before you forget it.** Dr. Ridpath's family derive their income from his History, and **to print our price broadcast** for the sake of quickly selling these few sets would cause **great injury to future sales. Send Coupon today.**

President William McKinley said: "I am familiar with the merits of Ridpath's History of the World, and cordially commend it to the scholar as well as to the plain people generally."

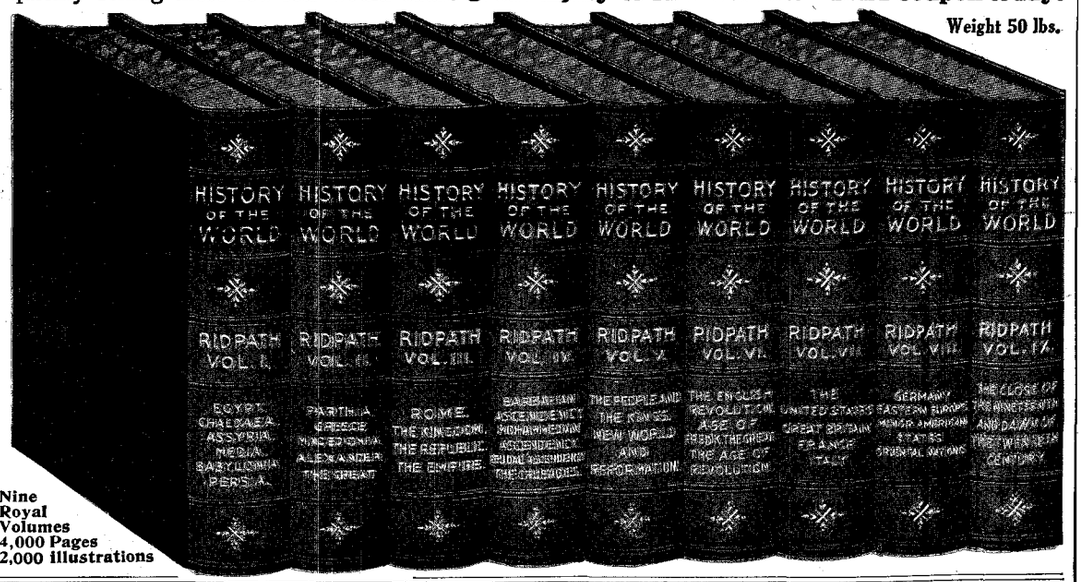
Prof. Warren, President Boston University said: "I should be glad to see it placed in the library of every young person in the United States, and even in the English-speaking world. In families where there are bright children it will render excellent service to the cause of popular intelligence."

Prof. Long, Supt. Public Schools, St. Louis, said: "I unhesitatingly commend Dr. Ridpath's History of the World as the ablest work on that subject which I have ever examined."

The Boston Post said: "John Clark Ridpath is above all things an historian. His historical works are accepted as standards in schools and colleges, as well as in business houses and homes. His style is simple, his manner charming."

The Christian Herald said: "No other work of its kind has ever supplied a history so well suited to the needs of all classes and conditions of men. We cheerfully commend this most popular and complete of all world histories to our readers."

Weight 50 lbs.



Nine Royal Volumes 4,000 Pages 2,000 illustrations

RIDPATH'S enviable position as an historian is due to his wonderfully beautiful style, a style no other historian has ever equaled. He pictures the great historical events as though they were happening before your eyes; he carries you with him to see the battles of old; to meet kings and queens and warriors; to sit in the Roman Senate; to march against Saladin and his dark-skinned followers; to sail the southern seas with Drake; to circumnavigate the globe with Magellan; to watch that thin line of Greek spearmen work havoc with the Persian hordes on the field of Marathon; to know Napoleon as you know Roosevelt. He combines absorbing interest with supreme reliability and makes history as intensely interesting as the greatest of fiction.

RIDPATH in your home means you need never spend a lonely evening. You can associate with the world's heroes; you can cross the Rubicon with Cæsar, after which Rome was free no more. You can sit at the feet of Socrates, the loftiest genius of the ancient world. You can kneel at the shrine of Lincoln, "the greatest human of all time; the gentlest memory of our world." It is ennobling to commune with these children of destiny. To be associated with great men and events is to be great oneself, and you will add to your store of knowledge, which is power, and to the richness of your life.

Send Coupon To-day

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of history, long before the Pyramids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic, troubled times of Chaldea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Grecian and Roman splendor; of Mohammedan culture and refinement; of French elegance and British power; of American patriotism and religious freedom, to the dawn of yesterday. He covers every race, every nation, every time, and holds you spellbound by his wonderful eloquence. Nothing more interesting, absorbing, and inspiring was ever written by man.

RIDPATH throws the mantle of personality over the old heroes of history. Alexander is there; patriot, warrior, statesman, diplomat, crowning the glory of Grecian history. Xerxes from his mountain platform sees Themistocles with three hundred and fifty Greek ships smash his Persian fleet of over a thousand sail and help to mold the language in which this paragraph is written. Rome perches Nero upon the greatest throne on earth and so sets up a poor madman's name to stand for countless centuries as the synonym of savage cruelty. Napoleon fights Waterloo again under your very eyes and reels before the iron fact that at last the end of his gilded dream has come. Bismarck is there, gruff, overbearing, a giant pugilist in the diplomatic ring, laughing with grim disdain at France, which says, "You shall not." Washington is there, "four-square to all the winds," grave, thoughtful, proof against the wiles of British strategy and the poisoned darts of false friends, clear-seeing over the heads of his fellow-countrymen, and on into another Century the most colossal world-figure of his time.

$1 Brings the Complete Set Balance Small Sums Monthly

200,000 Americans Own and Love Ridpath

1-16-09

FREE COUPON

WESTERN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION

H. E. SEVER, President

204 Dearborn St., Chicago

Please mail, without cost to me, **sample pages of Ridpath's History of the World,** containing photogravures of Napoleon and Queen Elizabeth, engravings of Socrates, Cæsar and Shakespeare, diagram of Panama Canal, specimen pages from the work, and write me full particulars of your **special offer to Literary Digest readers.**

FOLD HERE, TEAR OUT, SIGN, AND MAIL

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Write name and address plainly or copy on postal and mail.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED